# FINAL REPORT GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA WBS NO. S-000035-0181-4 HOUSTON, TEXAS

# PREPARED BY ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC. HOUSTON, TEXAS

ATL REPORT NO. G13-165
July 17, 2014



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July 17, 2014

ATL Job No: G13-165

Van De Wiele & Vogler, Inc. 2925 Briarpark, Suite 275 Houston, Texas 77042-3720

Attention:

Mr. Michael Martin, P.E.

Reference:

Final Geotechnical Investigation Report

Proposed Water Line Replacement in Spring Woods South Area

WBS No. S-000035-0181-4

Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Martin:

We have completed the report for the geotechnical investigation for the above-referenced project. Our findings, geotechnical engineering analyses and recommendations are presented in this report.

It has been a pleasure working with you on this project. Should you have any questions concerning this project work, please call us at (713) 748-3717.

Sincerely,

ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

Peng Sia Tang, P. E.

Manager, Geotechnical Services

Jasbir Singh, P.E.

President

#### **GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION**

### WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA HOUSTON, TEXAS

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# GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA HOUSTON, TEXAS

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**Associated Testing Laboratories, Inc.** (ATL) has completed the geotechnical study for the proposed replacement of existing water lines in the Spring Woods South Area, as shown in Figure 1. The project entails replacing approximately 23,190 LF of existing water lines with new 6-, 8- and 16-inch diameter water lines, at depths ranging from about 6 to about 14 feet below existing grade (see Figures 2a through 2c).

Trenchless installation technique will mostly be employed. Open cut/trench excavation will be carried out at access pits (auger pits), and possibly in local areas where underground obstructions or site conditions warrant open cut/trenching. The subsurface conditions investigated by 37 soil borings (to 12 to 20 feet below existing grade) along the project alignments, consists predominantly of Lean Clays (CL) with some Clays (CH) of soft to hard consistency. Silty-Clayey Sand (SC-SM), Poorly Graded Sand with SIlty (SP-SM) and Silty Sand (SM) stratum were found in the following borings: B-1 (2 to 8 feet, and 12 to 16 feet), B-4 (to 4 feet); B-5 (to 2 feet); B-7 (14 to 20 feet); B-8 (to 2 feet, 14 to 16 feet); B-9 (to 2 feet); B-10 (to 2 feet, 14 to 16 feet); B-15 (to 2 feet); B-16 (to 4 feet); B-19 (12 to 14 feet); B-21 (10 to 13.5 feet); B-22 (12 to 15.5 feet); B-23 (14 to 15.5 feet); B-34 (to 2 feet); B-35 (to 2 feet); B-30 (to 4 feet); B-32 (to 2 feet); B-33 (to 2 feet, 12 to 15.5 feet); B-34 (to 2 feet); B-35 (12 to 14 feet); B-37 (to 2 feet). Detailed subsurface soils and stratigraphy are shown in the individual boring logs in Appendix 3 and in the Boring Log Profiles in Figures 4a through 4n.

Groundwater was not encountered in any of the 37 borings during and at completion of drilling. Borings B-1, B-4 and B-10 were converted into Piezometer PZ-1 through PZ-3 after completion of

drilling and soil sampling. PZ-1 through PZ-3 were dry 24 hours after installation, as well are after 7 and 30 days.

Our main geotechnical findings and recommendations are summarized below:

- 1. No unusual staining or hydrocarbon-like odor was noted in the soil samples recovered from the soil borings drilled in ATL's geotechnical investigation.
- 2. A preliminary fault evaluation based on review of available fault maps and literature review indicated that the documented Long Point Fault is estimated to be about 0.15 miles south-southeast of the project site. A Phase I fault evaluation by a Professional Geologist knowledgeable is not recommended at this time.
- 3. Based on proposed flow line depths and the subsurface conditions (see Figures 4a through 4n), the water line installation excavations will be advanced mostly in stiff to very stiff clays with local stratum of soft to firm clays. However, granular soils or soils with limited cohesion will likely be present at locations (but not limited to) identified in Table C of Section 5.2, or at locations away from the locations investigated in this project.
- 4. Based on the proposed invert elevation and the gathered groundwater information, the water line construction excavations will not likely to encounter groundwater. However, it should be noted that groundwater level will fluctuate with the amount of precipitation prior to and during the construction.
- 5. Geotechnical parameters/information and construction recommendations for the proposed open cut/trenching and trenchless installation of the proposed water lines are presented in Section 5. Construction considerations are provided in Section 6.

# GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA HOUSTON, TEXAS

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 General

The geotechnical investigation for Water Line Replacement in Spring Woods South Area was authorized via the Professional Services Agreement executed on May 23, 2013, and with the acceptance of the **Associated Testing Laboratories, Inc., (ATL)** Proposal No. CP12-0902R2 dated April 26, 2013. Project details were provided to ATL by Van De Wiele & Vogler, Inc. (VDW&V). This report includes results of the field investigation, laboratory testing, geotechnical engineering analysis and recommendations for the proposed water line replacement for this project.

#### 1.2 <u>Location and Description of the Project</u>

The project sites of this project are located in a mixed residential and commercial neighborhood, a Site Vicinity Map showing the project alignments is presented in Figure 1. Photographs of the project sites were taken at the time of our site visit, and some are presented in Appendix 1.

The project entails replacing the existing water lines with approximately 23,190 linear feet of 6-, 8- and 16-inch diameter water lines in the Spring Woods South Area in the City of Houston, Texas. The project alignments traverse streets in the Key Map 450 S and W area, and are shown in Figures 2a through 2c.

The approximate invert depths of the proposed water lines at the proposed boring locations, based on information provided by VDW&V, range from about 6 to about 14 feet below existing grade.

Trenchless installation technique will mostly be employed. There is no ditch, creek or bayou crossing in this project.

#### 1.3 Scope of Work

A geotechnical investigation was conducted to determine subsurface soil conditions along the proposed project alignments and to develop geotechnical engineering recommendations for the construction of new underground utilities consisting of water lines. **Associated Testing Laboratories, Inc. (ATL)** has completed a subsurface exploration program for this project consisted of the following scope:

- Augering through existing pavements at borings located within streets with asphaltic concrete (AC) pavements using the drill rig auger.
- Original scope of drilling and sampling entails a total of thirty seven (37) borings (Borings B-1 through B-37), to depths ranging from 12 to 19 feet below existing grade, for a total of 531 lineal feet of drilling, and converting three borings into piezometers (totaling 53 lineal feet) after completion of drilling and sampling. The actual drilling footage, with the extension of select soil borings where sands were encountered at the bottom of boring (per City of Houston Design Guide), entails 37 borings drilled to depths of 12 to 20 feet below existing grade, for a total of 544 lineal feet.
- Conducting laboratory tests on selected soil samples recovered from the soil borings.
- Developing boring logs and boring log profiles to present the general subsurface soil and groundwater conditions.
- Conducting a preliminary fault review of the project area based on review of available fault maps and literature.

Based on results from the field investigation, laboratory testing and gathered geological information, ATL performed geotechnical analyses to develop geotechnical recommendations for the proposed water lines replacement construction.

#### 2.0 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION PROGRAM

The field investigation for this project consisted of drilling and sampling a total of thirty seven (37) soil borings and installing three (3) piezometers along the project alignments. The boring/piezometer locations and depths were approved during the proposal phase. The proposed borings and piezometers were selected based on criteria for borings and piezometers specified in City of Houston Department of Public Works and Engineering Design Manual, Chapter 11 "Geotechnical and Environmental Requirements".

The majority of the 37 boring locations were located within existing asphaltic concrete (AC) pavements, and ten are located within existing portland cement concrete pavements (PCC) pavements. The existing PCC pavements at boring locations were cored through using a pavement coring machine, and the AC pavements were augered through using the drilling rig auger. The information from our boring/piezometer and depths and the coordinates (northing and easting) are presented in the table below.

TABLE A: BORING AND PIEZOMETER INFORMATION

Boring		Piezometer		Location	Northing	Easting
No.	Depth, ft.	No.	Depth, ft.			
B-1	17	PZ-1	17	Neuens Rd.	13,858,213.98	3,064,441.35
B-2	17	-	-	Neuens Rd.	13,858,223.07	3,064,745.25
B-3	18	1		Neuens Rd.	13,858,243.96	3,065,420.09
B-4	19	PZ-2	19	Witte Rd.	13,858,116.72	3,065,842.77
B-5	17	1	-1	Witte Rd.	13,857,590.25	3,065,866.99
B-6	15			Witte Rd.	13,856,978.99	3,065,891.47

Boring No. Depth, ft.		Piezometer No. Depth, ft.		Location	Northing	Easting
B-7	20			Witte Rd.	13,856,513.24	3,065,910.64
B-8	17			Witte Rd.	13,855,994.62	3,065,932.06
B-9	16			Witte Rd.	13,855,446.75	3,065,955.14
B-10	17	PZ-3	17	Witte Rd.	13,854,445.28	3,065,996.96
B-11	14			Long Point Rd.	13,853,997.74	3,065,753.30
B-12	12			Long Point Rd.	13,853,990.35	3,065,346.43
B-13	15			Long Point Rd.	13,853,978.30	3,064,658.36
B-14	13			Timberwood Dr.	13,857,291.93	3,064,780.67
B-15	13			Southwick St.	13,857,622.20	3,065,139.04
B-16	13			Hollow Hook Rd.	13,857,180.04	3,065,455.11
B-17	13			Timberoak Dr.(E)	13,856,987.93	3,064,546.20
B-18	13			Timberoak Dr.(E)	13,856,993.65	3,064,952.87
B-19	17			Haddington Dr.	13,856,683.05	3,064,569.13
B-20	12			Haddington Dr.	13,856,711.10	3,065,200.53
B-21	13.5			Haddington Dr.	13,856,712.93	3,065,525.22
B-22	15.5			Warwana Rd.	13,856,390.84	3,064,584.04
B-23	15.5			Warwana Rd.	13,856,403.07	3,065,472.69
B-24	15.5			Briarwild Ln.	13,856,107.32	3,064,829.81
B-25	14			Briarwild Ln.	13,856,091.59	3,065,304.91
B-26	14			Lazy Oaks St.	13,855,756.09	3,064,612.48
B-27	14			Lazy Oaks St.	13,855,767.80	3,065,170.06
B-28	15.5			Lazy Oaks St.	13,855,773.91	3,065,575.32
B-29	12			Hazelhurst Dr.	13,855,182.42	3,064,640.47
B-30	15			Hazelhurst Dr.	13,855,190.71	3,065,120.72
B-31	12			Whiteside Ln.	13,854,929.32	3,064,922.37
B-32	12			Whiteside Ln.	13,854,939.41	3,065,419.76
B-33	15.5		1	Witte Rd.	13,854,948.08	3,065,946.07
B-34	13		1	Longhorn Dr.	13,854,479.96	3,064,883.07
B-35	14		1	Hanka Dr.	13,854,664.97	3,065,520.22
B-36	12			Timberoak Dr.	13,856,816.46	3,061,683.51

Boring		Piezometer		Location	Northing	Easting	
No. Depth, ft.		No.	Depth, ft.				
Ī	B-37	13			Haddington Dr.(W)	13,856,551.32	3,062,844.37

Boring locations drilled in this geotechnical exploration are shown on Figures 2a through 2c. The boreholes were drilled dry to the bottom of the boring or to a depth where a borehole started caving in, after which rotary wash boring technique was carried out. In cohesive soils, undisturbed soil samples were collected using a conventional 3-inch O.D. Shelby tube in accordance with ASTM D1587. Cohesionless soils were sampled using split spoon sampler in accordance with ASTM D1586. All soil samples were examined, classified and logged in the field. A representative portion of each sample was packed in containers to prevent moisture loss. All soil samples were properly labeled and subsequently transported to the ATL laboratory.

Boring B-1, B-4 and B-10 were converted into piezometer PZ-1 through PZ-3 after the completion of drilling and sampling. The groundwater level information encountered in the boreholes during and at completion of drilling, and the water level in the piezometer after 24 hours, 7 and 30 days are presented in Table 2. The piezometers were pulled and plugged with cement-bentonite grout after the 30-day water level reading. The piezometer installation reports are presented in Appendix 2.

Upon completion of drilling, the borings where no piezometer was to be installed were backfilled using cement-bentonite grout using a tremie. The cored PCC pavements were patched using portland cement concrete, and the augered AC pavements were patched using cold-mixed asphaltic concrete.

All soil samples were classified according to Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM D-2487). The soil and groundwater information found in each boring are shown on the individual boring logs presented in Appendix 3. A Key to Log Terms and Symbols is also presented in Appendix 3.

#### 3.0 LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAM

Samples obtained from the field were again examined and classified in our laboratory by the geotechnical technician under the supervision of an engineer. Laboratory testing was performed on selected soil samples collected during the field investigation. The laboratory testing program included Atterberg Limits (ASTM D-4318), Density, Moisture Content (ASTM D-2216), Unconfined Compressive Strength (ASTM D-2166), Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial (ASTM D-2850) and Percent Finer Than No. 200 Sieve (ASTM D-1140) tests. The results of laboratory tests are presented in the boring logs in Appendix 3 and summarized in Table 3. Overall numbers and types of tests performed for this study for this project are presented below:

TABLE B: SUMMARY OF LABORATORY SOIL TESTS

TYPE OF TEST	NUMBER OF TEST
Dry Density	43
Moisture Content	282
Atterberg Limits	76
Unconsolidated Undrained Triaxial	8
Sieve Analysis thru #200	63
Unconfined Compression	35

#### 4.0 <u>SUBSURFACE AND SITE CONDITIONS</u>

#### 4.1 Geology of Coastal Plain

The proposed project area is located within the Gulf Coast Structural Province, a huge sedimentary basin containing several thousand feet of sediments. In general, these sediments consist of loose sands, silts and clays which slope gently toward the Gulf of Mexico.

The project site located is underlain by the Lissie Formation of Pleistocene age. The Lissie Formation consists of sand, silt, clay, and minor amount of gravel. Iron oxide and iron-manganese nodules common in zone of weathering and contains locally calcareous material. The surface is fairly flat and featureless except for many shallow depressions and pimple mounds. The surface materials are often weakened by the weathering process.

#### 4.2 Geologic Faults

Among the geologic and geomorphological features in this region are sedimentary deposits broken by structure such as normal faults, salt domes, etc. The sedimentary deposits slope gently toward the Gulf of Mexico. They are broken by normal faults, most of which dip toward the Gulf and extend downward many thousands of feet. The earth movements that caused these faults took place within the last 50,000 years. In general, the regional faults in the Houston area trend parallel to the Gulf Coast. Only the local faults over the salt domes show a radial pattern associated with the upthrust of the salt mass. There are numerous faults and fault systems in the Greater Houston and surrounding area. The movements of many of these faults has been affected in recent history by area subsidence. The subsidence is theorized to have been associated with the removal of oil and groundwater. As much as nine (9) feet of subsidence has occurred in the area east of Houston in the last 70 years. Conversion to surface water usage and the limiting of oil production has greatly reduced the subsidence rate in the area east of Houston.

Figure 3 shows the Lidar (Light Detection and Ranging) imagery of the Long Point Fault (Source: USGS 2004). Based on interpretation of the preceding information, the Long Point Fault is estimated to locate about 0.15 miles south-southeast of the project area. Therefore, ATL does not recommend a Phase I Geological Fault Study. It should be noted that the preceding information is based on known and documented fault information and published fault maps, and the possibility of presence of heretofore-undiscovered faults or unknown faults that do not make surface manifestation exist. If

additional information regarding the Long Point Fault and the area geological faulting is desired, a Professional Geologist knowledgeable in geological faulting of Houston-Harris County should be consulted.

#### 4.3 Subsurface Soil Stratigraphy and Geotechnical Characterization

**Existing Pavement Material:** Twenty seven (27) of the 37 borings were located in existing streets with AC pavements, and ten (10) were located in existing streets with PCC pavements. The PCC pavements were cored through using a pavement coring machine, and AC pavements were drilled through using the drilling rig auger. A summary of the existing pavement sections encountered at each boring location is presented in Table 1.

Based on the pavement information gathered from our field investigation, the existing PCC pavements at the boring locations have thicknesses ranging from about 5.5 to 8.5 inches, and with about 3 inches of stabilized shell base at one location. The existing AC pavements consist of about 1 to 9 inches of AC surface and underlain by about 2 to 11 inches of base consisting of gravel, crushed stone, shell and stabilized shell. The AC pavement material and thicknesses were estimated from the cuttings from the drill rig auger. The actual pavement material and thicknesses in the field, at or near the boring locations, may differ from those described in the Table 1.

**<u>Potentially Hazardous Materials</u>**: No unusual staining or hydrocarbon-like odor was noted in the soil samples recovered from the soil borings drilled in ATL's geotechnical investigation.

<u>Subsurface Soil Stratigraphy</u>: Based on our soil borings, the subsurface soils along the project alignments consists generally of following:

Along Neuens Road (Profile 4a): The subsurface soils below the existing AC pavements, as found

in Borings B-2 and B-3, consist of firm to hard Lean Clays (CL); the top 8 feet of the clay soils in Boring B-2 are fill. In Boring B-1, Lean Clay fill was found below the AC pavements to a depth of about 2 feet, and it is underlain by loose to medium dense Silty Sand (SM) fill to a depth of about 8 feet. The Silty Sand is underlain by a stratum of soft to firm Lean Clays (CL) with sand lenses to a depth of about 12 feet, followed by another stratum of loose to medium dense Silty Sand (SM) to a depth of 16 feet. Below the Silty Sand stratum, hard Lena Clay CL) was found to the bottom of boring at 17 feet.

Along Witte Road – 1 o 2 (Profile 4b): The subsurface soils below the existing AC pavements consist predominantly of soft to very stiff Lean Clays (CL) to the bottom of Borings B-4 through B-6 and B-8 at 15 to 20 feet below existing grade. In Boring B-7, firm to very stiff Lean Clays (CL) were found to a depth of about 14 feet, and underlain by a stratum of medium dense Silty Sand (SM) to the bottom of Boring B-7 at 20 feet; in Boring B-8, stiff to very stiff Lean Clays (CL) were found to a depth of about 14 feet, and underlain by a2-foot stratum of firm Silty –Clayey Sand (SC-SM, followed by very stiff Le an Clays (CL) to the bottom of Boring at 17 feet. Silty-Clayey Sand (SC-SM) and Silty Sand (SM) was found below the AC pavements to a depth of about 2 to 4 feet in Borings B-4, B-5 and B-8.

Along Witte Road – 2 of 2 (Profile 4c): A stratum of Silty Sand (SM) was found below the existing AC pavements and exists to a depth of about 2 feet. The subsurface soils below the existing AC pavements consist predominantly of stiff to hard Lean Clays (CL), to the bottom of Boring B-9 at 16 feet below grade,. In Boring B-33, hard Lean Clays (CL) exist to a depth of about 12 feet, and is underlain by a stratum of medium dense Silty Sand (SM). In Boring B-10, firm to very stiff Lean Clays (CL) were found to a depth of about 14, followed by a 2-foot stratum of medium dense Silty Sand (SM) and then by a layer stiff Lean Clay (CL) to the bottom of boring at 17 feet.

Along Long Point Drive (Profile 4d): The subsurface soils below the existing PCC pavements consist of firm to hard Lean Clays (CL) to the bottom of Borings B-11 through B-13 at depths

ranging from 12 to 15 feet below existing grade.

Along Timberwood Drive (Profile 4e): The subsurface soils below the existing AC and PCC pavements consist of very stiff to hard Lean Clays (CL) to the bottom of Borings B-14 a to B-16 at 13 feet below existing grade. A stratum of Silty Sand (SM) and Silty-Clayey Sand (SC-SM) was found below the existing pavements and exists to a depth of about 2 feet in Boring B-15 and B-16.

Along Timber Oak Drive (E) (Profile 4f): The subsurface soils below the existing PCC pavements consist soft to very stiff Lean Clays (CL) that exist to a depth of 13 feet below the existing grade in Borings B-17 and B-18.

Along Haddington Drive (E) (Profile 4g): The subsurface soils below the existing AC and PCC pavements consist predominantly of soft to hard Lean Clays (CL) to the bottom of Boring B-20 at 12 feet, and to a depth of about 12 and 10 feet in Boring B-19 and B-21, respectively, and underlain by a stratum of medium dense Silty Sand (SM) to a depth of about 14 and 13.5 (bottom of boring) feet, respectively. In Boring B-19, the Silty Sand (SM) is underlain by a stratum of very stiff LeanClays (CL) to the bottom of boring at 17 feet.

Along Warwana Road (Profile 4h): The subsurface soils below the existing AC pavements consist of firm to hard Lean Clays (CL) that exist to a depth of about 12, 14 and 14 feet in Boring B-22, B-23 and B-7, respectively, and underlain by a stratum of loose to medium dense Silty Sand (SM) to the bottom of boring at 15.5, 16 and 20 feet, respectively.

Along Briarwild Lane (Profile 4i): The subsurface soils below the existing AC pavements consist of firm to hard Lean Clays (CL) to the bottom of Boring B-25 at 14 feet, and to a depth of about 14 feet in Boring B-24 and B-8. The Lean Clay stratum is underlain by a stratum of medium dense Poorly-Graded Sand with Silt (SP-SM) to the bottom of Boring B-24 at 15.5 feet. In Boring B-8, the

Lean Clay stratum is underlain by a2-foot stratum of firm Silty-Clayey Sand (SC-SM), followed by a stratum of very stiff Lean Clay (CL) to the bottom of boring at 17 feet.

Along Lazy Oak Street (Profile 4j): The subsurface soils below the existing AC pavements consist predominantly of firm to very stiff Lean Clays (CL) to the bottom of Boring B26 and B--27 at 14 feet, and to a depth of about 14 feet in Boring B-28 and followed by a stratum of medium dense Silty Sand (SM) to the bottom of boring at a depth of 15.5 feet.

Along Hazelhurst Drive (Profile 4k): The subsurface soils below the existing AC pavements in Borings B-29 and B-30 consist of a stratum of Silty Sand (SM) that exist to a depth of about 2 and 4 feet, respectively. The Silty Sand stratum is underlain by a stratum of very stiff to hard Lean Clays (CL) to the bottom of boring at 12 and 15 feet, respectively.

Along Whiteside Lane (Profile 41): The subsurface soils below the existing AC pavements consist of predominantly of stiff to hard Lean Clays (CL) that exist to bottom of Borings B-31 and B-32 at 12 feet, and to a depth of about 12 feet in Boring B-33. The lean clay stratum is underlain by medium dense Silty Sands (SM) to the bottom of Boring B-33 at 15.5 feet.

Along Hanka Drive (Profile 4m): The subsurface soils below the existing AC pavements consist predominantly of very stiff to hard Lean Clays (CL) to the bottom of Boring B-34 at 13 feet, and to a depth of about 12 feet in Boring B-35, followed by a stratum of medium dense Silty Sand (SM) to the bottom of Boring b-35 at 14 feet.

Along Timberoak Drive (W) / Haddington Dr. (W) (Profile 4n): The subsurface soils below the existing subgrade and the PCC pavements consist of very stiff to hard Lean Clays (CL) to the bottom of Borings B-36 and B-37 at 12 and 13 feet below existing grade. Borings B-28, B-30 and B-32 conducted by Aviles Engineering Corporation in 2007 revealed similar subsurface conditions.

The detailed subsurface soils and stratigraphy are shown in the individual boring logs in Appendix 3 and in the Boring Log Profiles in Figures 4a through 4n. "CL", "CH", "SC-SM" and "SM" are classes of soils described in the Unified Soil Classification System.

The lean clays (CL) found in the soil borings have liquid limits ranging between about 23 and 49%, and plasticity indices (PI) ranging between about 8 and 30%. Clean non-expansive sandy lean clay soils (plasticity index between about 10 and 20) can be used as select fill in their present condition. The fat clay (CH) soils found in the soil borings have liquid limits ranging between about 50 and 59%, and plasticity indices ranging between about 31 and 39%. High plasticity fat and lean clays (PI>20) are not suitable for use as select fill in their present condition; however, these soils in their present conditions may be used as random fill. High plasticity clay soils, if clean, can be treated with appropriate amount of lime and used as select fill; a lime dosage of 6% by weight is recommended for preliminary estimate purposes, but lime vs. pH and/or lime vs. PI series tests should be conducted to determine the optimum lime dosage.

#### 4.4 Groundwater

Groundwater was not encountered any of the 37 borings during and at completion of the drilling. Borings B-1, B-4 and B-10 were converted into Piezometer PZ-1 through PZ-3 after completion of drilling and soil sampling. PZ-1 through PZ-3 were dry 24 hours after installation, as well as after 7 and 30 days.

The groundwater information encountered during and at the end of drilling in the boreholes, and in the piezometer after 24 hours and 7 and 30 days are presented in Table 2. It should be noted that the groundwater conditions will fluctuate according to the amount of precipitation and the environments conditions at the site.

Perched water table may exist in permeable sand/silt lenses/seams/layers within clay stratum that can

form pathways for percolated and infiltrated water. The rate of flow of groundwater produced by these layers will depend upon the weather conditions such as locations of size and continuity of the permeable layers/seams/lenses, and the amount of precipitation and ambient temperature etc., at the time of construction.

#### 5.0 GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed water line installation will likely involve augering, one of many trenchless construction technique. Construction of access pits (auger pits) will likely involve open cut/trench excavation; it is also possible that open cut/trenching construction may be carried out in local areas where underground obstructions or site conditions warrant the construction technique. Based on the plan and profile drawings, the water lines are proposed to be installed at depths ranging between about 6 and 14 feet.

#### 5.1 OSHA Soil Types

At the federal level, Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) requires protective systems for all trenches exceeding 5 feet in depth. OSHA has developed a soil classification system to be used as a guideline in determining sloping and protective system requirements for trench excavations. This system has set forth a hierarchy of Stable Rock, Type A, Type B, and Type C, in decreasing amounts of stability.

<u>Stable Rock</u>: Natural solid mineral matter that can be excavated with vertical sides and remain intact while exposed.

<u>Type A</u>: Cohesive soils with an unconfined compressive strength of 1.5 ton per square foot (tsf) or greater.

However, no soil is Type A if:

- The soil is fissured: or
- The soil is subject to vibrations from heavy traffic, pile driving, or similar effects; or
- The soil has been previously disturbed; or
- The soil is part of a sloped, layered system where the layers dip into the excavation on a slope of four (4) horizontal to one (1) vertical or greater; or
- The material is subject to other factors that would require it to be classified as a less stable material.

#### Type B:

- Cohesive soil with an unconfined compressive strength greater than 0.5 tsf but less than 1.5 tsf; or
- Soil that meets the unconfined compressive strength or cementation requirements for Type A, but is fissured or subject to vibration; or
- Dry rock that is not stable; or
- Material that is part of a sloped, layered system where the layers dip into the excavation on a slope less steep than four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V), but only if the material would otherwise be classified as Type B.

#### Type C:

- Cohesive soil with an unconfined compressive strength of 0.5 tsf or less; or
- Granular, including gravel, sand, and loamy sand; or
- Submerged soil or soil from which water is freely seeping; or
- Submerged rock that is not stable; or
- Material is a sloped, layered system where the layers dip into the excavation on a slope of four (4) horizontal to one (1) vertical or steeper.

Based on the soil conditions from the borings and groundwater information from the borings and piezometers, ATL recommends classifying the top 10 feet of the onsite clay soils (CL/CH) that are

soft to firm as OSHA Soil Type "C", and those that are stiff to hard as OSHA Soil Type "B" for the determination of allowable maximum slope or selection and design of the protective system. All onsite clay soils below a depth of 10 feet shall be classified as OSHA Soil Type "C". Fill soils, sands (SP/SM/SC), silts (ML), silty clays (CL-ML) and any soils subject to hydraulic pressure or vibrations shall be classified as OSHA Soil Type "C".

#### 5.2 Open Cut/Trench Excavation

The proposed water line installation will involve construction using trenchless techniques. However, construction of auger pits for the proposed water line installation will involve open cut/trench excavation, it is also possible that open cut and trenching may be carried out in local areas where underground obstructions or site conditions warrant such a construction technique.

The approximate flow line depths and the subsurface conditions found in the soil borings are shown in the Boring Log Profiles on Figures 4a through 4n. Accordingly, the water line installation excavation will be advanced mostly in stiff to hard clays (CL/CH), with local soft to firm stratum. However, locations identified in Table C below (but not limited to) may encounter granular soils during the construction excavation:

TABLE C: LOCATIONS WHERE WATER LINE INSTALLATION MAY ENCOUNTER SANDS

At/Near Boring	Approximate Water	Depth of Silty S	Sand Stratum
	Line Invert Depth, ft.	From	To
B-1	12	2	8**
		12***	16
B-10	12	14	16****
B-33	11	12****	15.5*
B-21	8	10****	13.5*
B-22	10	12****	15.5*
B-8	12	14****	16

denotes bottom of boring

<sup>\*\*</sup> denotes sands exist above the proposed flow line, and may be encountered during open cur and/or auger pit excavation

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> denotes sands exist right below the flow line; the possibility that sands may be encountered during water line installation exists depending on mode/size of excavation and/or potential for variations in soil stratigraphy and other factors

\*\*\*\* denotes sands exist within one foot of the flow line; the possibility that sands may be encountered during water line installation exists depending on mode/size of excavation and/or potential for variations in soil stratigraphy and other factors denotes sands exist within two foot of the flow line; the possibility that sands may be encountered during water line installation exists depending on mode/size of excavation and/or potential for variations in soil stratigraphy and other factors

The trench excavations can be made using cut slopes stepped back to stable slope, vertical cuts supported with sheet piles or other suitably designed retaining system. The excavation should be performed in accordance with the current OSHA 29 CFR Part 1926 of OSHA (Trench Safety System) and City of Houston Standard Specification, Section 02317 – Excavation and Backfill for Utilities.

Trenches should be provided with a proper trench support system. For the trench supporting system, the lateral pressures exerted on trench walls by stiff clays and cohesionless soils are presented in Figure 5a. Where soft to firm cohesive soils are encountered, the lateral pressure may be computed as given in Figure 5b. Where cohesive soils are underlain by sandy soils, the lateral pressure may be computed as given in Figure 5c. Temporary earth retaining walls are sometimes designed assuming an equivalent fluid pressure, in such cases, a lateral earth pressure equivalent imposed by a 84 PCF and 102 PCF fluid is recommended for clay soils above and below the water table, respectively; in sandy soils, a lateral earth pressure equivalent imposed by a 48 PCF and 85 PCF fluid is recommended for soils above and below the water table, respectively. Timber shoring as outlined in 29 CFR Part 1926 of OSHA recommendation may be used in the construction of trench supporting system. Trench boxes are commonly used for trench safety without shoring or bracing in open-cut excavations with vertical walls. In all cases, excavations should conform to OSHA guidelines.

<u>Vehicular and Other Surcharge Loadings</u>: Under normal loading conditions, a surcharge magnitude of q psf can result in lateral earth pressure of about 0.5q in cohesive soils and about 0.4q in sandy soils. All surcharge loads to a distance of 0.5 times the wall height should be considered. Due to the likely presence of roadways along the proposed pipeline alignment, the effects of vehicular traffic should be considered while designing the lateral supporting systems. The highway loading imposed by a H20 truck on a pipe under various depths of soil cover is presented in Figure 6. Figure 7

presents Boussinesq's equation for computing both horizontal and vertical stresses imposed by a surface surcharge load.

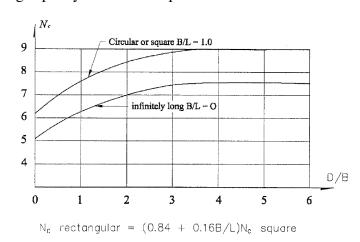
Stockpiling of excavated material should not be allowed near the excavation. Generally, a distance of at least one-half the excavation depth on both sides of the trench should be kept clear of any excavated material and height of stockpile should be limited to no more than 3 feet. If this is not possible due to space limitations then the retaining system design should be designed to take into account the surcharge loads.

In stable cohesive soils and where groundwater is lowered at least 3 feet below the excavation bottom, and if the sheeting terminates at the base of cut, the trench bottom stability can be evaluated in the following manner:

Factor of safety (
$$F_s$$
) =  $\frac{(N_c) C}{(\Upsilon) D + q}$ 

Where,

 $N_c$  = Bearing capacity factor that depends on dimensions of the excavation:



C = Average undrained shear strength of clay in failure zone beneath and surrounding base of cut, psf.

 $\Upsilon'$  = Average effective unit weight of soils above trench bottom, pcf.

q = Surface surcharge, psf.

D = Depth of trench, ft.

L = Length of trench, ft.

B = Width of trench, ft.

If the factor of safety is less than 1.5, sheeting should be extended below the base of the cut to insure stability. The extended sheeting depth should be at least 1.5 times the trench width.

#### 5.3 Groundwater Control

Groundwater information gathered from the soil borings during and at completion of drilling, as well as the 24-hour and 7 day water level readings in the piezometers were presented in Section 4.4. It should also be noted that groundwater levels will fluctuate as a result of seasonal rainfall variations.

The approximate flow line depths and the subsurface conditions as found in the soil borings are shown in the Boring Log Profiles on Figures 4a through 4n. Based on the proposed invert elevation and the groundwater information gathered during our field investigation, the water line construction excavations will not likely to encounter groundwater. It should be noted that groundwater level will fluctuate with the amount of precipitation and the prevailing environmental conditions prior to and during construction.

Seepage rate in clay soils, if exists, will likely be low, but seepage rate in sands (if exists) will be higher. Groundwater control for excavation in cohesive soils up to a depth of 15 feet, if required, can usually be accomplished by sump and pump arrangements because the seepage is relatively slow. For dewatering below the depth of about fifteen (15) feet multi-staged pumps will be required. When excavations extend into water-bearing sands/silts (not found in soil borings drilled in this investigation, but may be present away from the borings drilled or after heavy rainfalls), then dewatering using well points will be necessary. Criteria and requirements of City of Houston

Standard Specification, Section 01578 – Control of Ground Water and Surface Water should be followed.

Seams and pockets of sand, silt, ferrous nodules, and calcareous nodules that may exist in cohesive soil layers may form communicative drainage paths for the groundwater, leading to potential water-bearing/perched water condition, and as a result, accelerated the rate of seepage. If such unexpected phenomenon is observed during the trench excavation and construction, appropriate measures, such as proper dewatering and shoring methods, may have to be implemented under supervision of a Professional Civil/Geotechnical Engineer.

#### 5.4 Bedding Criteria

Where water line is installed using open cut method, the trench bottom for water line placement should be over-excavated to a minimum of 12 inches. For auger pits the over excavation should be to a minimum of 6 inches. The space should be filled with bank sand to a depth of at least 12-inches above the pipe top and compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the Standard Proctor (ASTM D 698) maximum dry density at a moisture content between -3 to +5 percent of the optimum moisture content. The trench bottom should be shaped to receive the water pipe. The bedding details should be in accordance with the latest City of Houston Construction Details. City of Houston Drawing No. 02317-04 should be used for the water main bedding and backfill. The bedding and backfill for auger pit should be in accordance with City of Houston Drawing No. 02447-01.

Soft and/or wet soils, if encountered at trench bottom, should be handled according to requirements specified in City of Houston Standard Specifications Section 02317, Subsection 3.07, A and B.

#### 5.5 Trench Backfill

The backfill should conform to standard City of Houston Specification, Section 02317 – Excavation

and Backfill for Utilities. The backfill materials should conform to standard City of Houston Specification, Section 02320 – Utility Backfill Materials.

The embedment material between the pipe and the trench (bedding, haunching and initial backfill) may consist of bank run sand placed in maximum six-inches compacted lift thickness and compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by Standard Proctor test (ASTM D698) at –3 to +5 percent of the optimum moisture content.

In the trench zone within the pavement area, the backfill may consist of bank run sand or select fill. The bank run sand should be placed in maximum 12 inches loose lift thickness and compacted by vibratory equipment to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density at moisture content within zero percent to -3 and +5 percent of optimum as determined by ASTM D698. The select fill may be placed in maximum 6-inch compacted lift thickness and compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density at moisture contents within 0 and +5 percent of optimum as determined according to ASTM D 698. The cut pavement should be replaced to match the existing pavement type and the thickness should be equal or greater then the existing pavement thickness. The finished pavement surface must be even with existing pavement elevation. In the trench zone outside the pavement area, a random backfill of suitable material (clayey soils) may be used. The random backfill may be placed in maximum 12 inches loose lift thickness for clayey soils and compacted to a minimum of 90 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D 698 at moisture content necessary to achieve the density.

#### 5.6 Loads on Buried Conduits

The pipelines placed at depths under the ground will be subject to loads due to backfill (earth loads) and loads due to vehicular traffic (live loads).

Earth Load: The earth loads on a buried pipe can be calculated based on Marston's formulae (Ref: 1

through 3). The Marston's equation for buried conduits are generally given as:

$$W_d \, = C_d \, \Upsilon \, B_d^{\ 2} \qquad \quad \text{- for rigid pipes}$$

$$W_d \, = C_d \, \Upsilon \, B_d \, B_c \qquad \text{- for flexible pipes}$$

Where,  $W_d$  = fill load, in pounds per linear foot of pipe

 $C_d$  = Marston's soil coefficient

 $\Upsilon$  = Unit weight of fill material, pcf (use 120 pcf)

 $B_d$  = Width of trench at or slightly below top of pipe, in feet

 $B_c$  = Width of pipe, in feet

The above equation is valid when the conduit is placed in a trench not wider than 2.0 to 3.0 times its outside width. Marston's soil coefficient  $C_d$  can be obtained from Table 4. K is the active earth pressure coefficient and  $\mu$  is the coefficient of sliding friction between the fill material and the sides of the trench. The height of fill and the horizontal width of trench should be considered from the top of the conduit. For the above equation for flexible pipes, an assumption of equal stiffness of soil and pipe has been used for its development and the equation generally gives a minimum load value. Hence, for flexible pipes including ones installed using trenchless construction, the earth loads may be conservatively calculated using the prism load theory. The prism load (Ref: 1 through 3) determines the weight of the soil column directly above the pipe and neglecting factors such as side wall friction and/or the cohesion of the soils. The prism load (in psf) may be calculated by multiplying the total unit weight of soil above the pipe (say 120 pcf) by the height, H (ft) of the soil fill. The prism load generally gives higher loading on the pipe and simulates the long term load imposed on the pipe.

<u>Vehicular Load</u>: For calculation of live loads, the width of the loaded area should be taken as the outside horizontal width of the pipe. Loading due to H20 vehicle should be considered for vehicular traffic. The estimated highway loading on a buried conduit imposed by a H20 truck, under various

soil cover, is presented on Figure 6.

<u>Surcharge Load</u>: The stresses imposed by a surcharge load can be estimated using Boussinesq's Equation presented on Figure 7.

#### 5.7 <u>Trenchless Construction</u>

The proposed water lines will be installed using trenchless technique. In general, trenchless installation may involve dry auger or slurry auger method. In the dry auger method, the casing is advanced by jacking while soils are excavated at the advancing end of the casing. In the slurry auger method, a small diameter pilot hole is first drilled between the access shafts, followed by reaming the pilot hole to full diameter by augering with slurry and installing casing or pipe by pull-back or jacking techniques. Requirements of City of Houston Standard Specification, Section 02447 – Augering Pipe and Conduit, should be followed.

The water line will be installed mostly in stiff to very stiff clays (with local soft to firm stratum), in which case the excavation face are anticipated to be stable. However, granular soils or soils with limited cohesion will likely be present at (but not limited to) locations identified in Table C of Section 5.2. Groundwater conditions observed in open boreholes during the field investigation and in piezometers are presented in Section 4.4.

Excavation face in granular soils (sand/silt/gravel), clay soils with slight/low plasticity or containing a significant amount of sands, and other caving soils, if encountered at/near the excavation face, will likely experience some degree of instability if the excavation face is unsupported, especially when these soils are saturated and/or subject to seepage pressure. In such cases, the following mitigating measures can be employed to improve the excavation stability:

1) Lower the groundwater table to at least 3 feet below the excavation bottom, and use colloidal drilling fluid (usually bentonite slurry) under controlled pressure to improve stability of the

excavation.

- 2) In conditions where mitigation measures employed in Item 1 above cannot adequately provide the excavation stability, a casing can be installed at the same time of the slurry augering to provide stability of the excavation and reduce settlement at the surface.
- 3) In ground conditions where highly unstable soils and/or high inflow rate/pressure exist, microtunneling machine equipped with face shield and pressure-balancing colloidal drilling fluid may be used to maintain the stability of the excavation face.
- 4) Alternatively, open cut with shoring or other methods approved by City of Houston Department of Public Works and Engineering, along with groundwater control, and other stabilizing techniques such as chemical grouting, may be used at locations with difficult subsurface conditions or site constraints.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to select a trenchless technique for the installation of the proposed water line by taking into account the soil types and stratigraphy and the groundwater conditions as found in the soil borings; the Contractor should have a work crew with experience in working with the selected trenchless construction technique in subsurface conditions similar to those found along the project alignments. If necessary, the Contractor may conduct additional geotechnical investigation to provide more detailed subsurface conditions.

Auger pit construction criteria provided in City of Houston Standard Specification, Section 02447 – Augering Pipe and Conduit, should be followed. Shoring systems for the auger pits may be designed based on the lateral earth pressures and other considerations discussed in Section 5.2.

#### 5.8 <u>Effects of Trenchless Construction on Surrounding Structures</u>

A properly designed and controlled augering/trenchless construction operation can reduce immediate soil movement and subsidence to a tolerable level. Nevertheless, some ground loss should be expected during any augering/trenchless construction operations. With good construction techniques,

ground loss can be mitigated to acceptable levels. Augering/trenchless construction below pavement and buried utilities may lead to some future settlement due to loosening of the subgrade or bedding condition. Large ground loss can result from uncontrolled flowing ground. Such conditions may occur if water-bearing sands or silts were encountered (not encountered in our soil borings, but may be present away from the borings drilled) in the excavations along the augering/trenchless construction alignment. Measures to mitigate ground loss and other impacts of trenchless construction were addressed in Section 5.7.

The zone of influence of the augering/tunnel roughly extends to a distance equal to the invert depth on each side of the centerline of the augering/trenchless construction alignment. The amounts of settlement due to augering/trenchless construction are difficult to estimate. We anticipate that if good construction practices and control are exercised, the amount of ground settlements should be small. Establishing monitoring points on existing roadways, buildings and other important structures along the augering/trenchless construction alignments, and record coordinates and elevations prior to, during and after construction to monitor the amount of settlements or lateral movements due to augering/trenchless construction, and adjust augering/trenchless construction technique accordingly to mitigate the movements as necessary. Existing damages to the surrounding structures should be documented prior to starting of the augering/trenchless construction operations.

#### 5.9 Thrust Restraint

Unbalanced thrust forces result from changes in flow directions and/or velocity in a pressurized pipe system (see Figure 8). The unbalanced thrust force and magnitude of thrust block force T is defined as follows:

 $T = 2 \text{ PA Sin } (\theta/2)$ 

Where, P = internal fluid pressure (psi);

A = cross-sectional area of pipe  $(in^2)$ ;

 $\theta$  = deflection angle of bend; and,

T = thrust force (pounds)

Adequate restraint may be achieved by using thrust blocks, restraint joints, tie rods, or a combination of these systems. The unbalanced force acting on a pipe system is transmitted by a thrust block and resisted by the bearing area between the pipe and the foundation soils. The unbalanced force acting on a pipe system with restraint joints are resisted by the frictional forces between the pipe/soil interface across the pipe sections restrained to act integrally.

<u>Thrust Blocks</u>: Thrust blocks are commonly used to increase the bearing area to allow the fittings to resist movement. The procedures for thrust block design are given in detail in AWWA M9 (Ref. 1). The required thrust block bearing area is calculated based on the bearing capacity of the soil:

Required Bearing Area of Thrust Block = T/F

Where, T = thrust force (lb); and,

F = safe bearing value for soil (lb/sq.ft)

A safe bearing value of 1,500 psf can be used for thrust block design bearing on compacted soils. This value includes a factor of safety of 3. The blocks must be placed against undisturbed or compacted soils and the face of the block must be perpendicular to the direction of and centered on the line of action of the thrust. Proper care must be exercised after construction to prevent failure due to any future excavations behind the blocks.

<u>Restrained Joints</u>: Restrained joints are typically used to avoid the uncertainties of thrust blocking like future excavations, etc. A detailed procedure for designing restrained joints including example calculations is outlined in the AWWA design manual M9 (Ref. 1). The following soil parameters are recommended for the design of the restrained joint(s):

Average unit weight of soil,  $\gamma$  = 120 pcf

Cohesion of soils, C = 250/500/1000 psf (for soft/firm/stiff clays)

For coefficient of friction between pipe and granular soils, f, use 0.25 for smooth PVC and steel pipes, and use 0.3 for concrete pipes.

#### 5.10 Flexible Pipe Deflection

The deflection of a flexible pipe may be determined using the modified Iowa formula of Watkins and Spangler (Ref. 2) as given below:

$$\Delta x = D_1 [KWr^3 / (EI + 0.061 E' r^3)]$$

Here EI is the pipe wall stiffness (in-lb.), r is the radius (in.) and W is the load per unit of pipe length (lb/in. in. of pipe). Where prism loads (i.e. weight of soil above the pipe) are used for pipe earth loads, a deflection lag factor,  $D_l$  of 1.0 may be used. Otherwise, deflection lag factor,  $D_l$  of 1.5 should be used. The bedding constant, K, may be taken as 0.1. The following typical soil parameters are recommended:

Soil Type	Soil Consistency	Unit Weight, pcf	Shear Strength (c), psf or SPT Blow Counts, blows/ft	Modulus of Soil Reaction, psi/in
	Soft	120	c ≤ 250	100
Fat Clays	Firm	124	c ≤ 500	300
and	Stiff	128	$c \le 1,000$	600
Lean Clays	Very Stiff	130	$c \le 2,000$	1,000
	Hard	132	c > 2,000	2,000
	Loose	110	$2 \le N_{SPT} \le 7$	300
Granular Soils:	Loose to Medium	113	$8 \le N_{SPT} \le 15$	600
Sands, Silts and	Dense			
Gravel	Medium Dense	115	$16 \le N_{SPT} \le 30$	1,000
	Dense	118	$N_{SPT} > 30$	2,000

<sup>\*</sup> Buoyant soil unit weight is computed by subtracting unit weight of water from the soil unit weight

#### 5.11 Buoyant Uplift

Portion of a buried structure located below the water table is subject to an upward hydrostatic pressure, called the *buoyant uplift pressure*. Resistance to buoyant uplift pressure is provided by the following components:

- Weight of the structure (W)
- Weight of the soil above the base extension beyond the wall(Ws)
- Frictional force between the soil and foundation (Fs).

Buoyant Uplift Resistance = W + Ws + Fs

W and Ws are can be readily computed. The computation of the buoyant uplift, and the skin friction resistance are shown in Figure 9. If base extension option is used, we recommend using a buoyant unit weight of backfill soil above the base extension of 65 pcf when computing Ws.

#### 5.12 Street Cut and Repair

Any street cut necessary for this project should be restored to its original condition using material similar in nature and thickness to the existing streets. Recommendations outlined in City of Houston Standard Specification, Section 02951 – Pavement Repair and Resurfacing should be followed. The top 8 inches of the subgrade soils in the pavement repair areas should be stabilized. ATL recommends stabilizing subgrade clay soils with plasticity indices above 15 and above 25 with at least 6 and 7 percent lime, respectively, and stabilizing granular soils and clay soils with plasticity indices of less than 15 with at least 4 percent lime and 8 percent fly ash, on a weight basis; optimum amount of stabilization shall be determined by conducting laboratory testing.

The lime and lime-fly ash stabilization should be carried out in accordance with City of Houston Standard Specifications Section 02336 and 02337, respectively.

#### 6.0 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATION

The proposed water line installation will involve mostly trenchless construction techniques and some open cut/trenching construction. Accordingly, the water line installation excavations will be installed mostly in stiff to very stiff clay soils with local areas of soft to firm stratum. However, granular soils or soils with limited cohesion will likely be present at (but not limited to) locations identified in Table C of Section 5.2.

Excavation face in granular soils (sand/silt/gravel), soils with only slight plasticity and other caving soils (if encountered), will likely experience some degree of instability if the excavation face is unsupported, especially when these soils are saturated and/or subject to seepage pressure. In such cases, mitigating measures as discussed in Section 5.7 of this report can be employed to improve the excavation stability.

Based on the proposed invert elevation and the groundwater information gathered during our field investigation, the proposed water line construction excavations will not likely to encounter groundwater. However, it should be noted that groundwater level will fluctuate with the amount of precipitation and the amount of precipitations prior to and during construction. For water line installation excavation advanced in clay soils, the seepage rates are usually low, and groundwater control can usually be controlled by sumping and pumping. However, for excavations advanced in water-bearing sands/silts stratum (not encountered in our soil borings, but may be present away from our soil borings and/or after heavy reainfalls), where water inflow rate is high, dewatering using well points will be required to provide a dry working platform and to prevent soil boiling.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to select a trenchless technique for the installation of the proposed water line by taking into account the soil types and stratigraphy and the groundwater conditions as found in the soil borings; the Contractor should have a work crew experienced at

working with the selected trenchless construction technique in subsurface conditions similar to those found in along the project alignments. If necessary, the Contractor may conduct additional geotechnical investigation to provide more detailed subsurface conditions.

#### 6.1 Quality Control

Associated Testing Laboratories, Inc. (ATL) recommends implementation of a comprehensive quality control program under the supervision of a Professional Engineer due to the fact that a considerable amount of excavation and back filling may be required in the proposed project area. Structural integrity and stability is particularly dependent on quality foundation installation, bedding and subgrade preparations. An independent testing laboratory should be assigned to test and inspect construction materials during the construction phase.

To ensure that excavation will remain stable, to provide sufficient headroom for working, to provide worker's safety and to protect adjacent structures, the excavations will have to be provided with sufficient side slopes or shored in accordance with OSHA "Trench Safety Systems" (29 CFR Part 1926), as published in the Federal Register, Vol. 52, No.72, Section 1926-650 through 1926-653. Excavation of the trenches and access pits should be carried out under the supervision of an experienced construction supervisor and necessary shoring and/or bracing of the trenches should be properly installed. In temporary braced or shored excavations and in access pits where the sheeting terminates at the base of the trench, lateral earth pressure, surcharge, and seepage pressure caused by a differential hydrostatic head moving upward to the bottom of the trench can cause trench bottom instability. Therefore, it is recommended that, if the bottom stability evaluation yields a factor of safety less than 1.5, the sheeting should be extended below the base of cut. Before filling operations take place, representative samples of the proposed fill material should be tested by an independent laboratory to determine the compaction and classification characteristics.

#### 6.2 Monitoring

Despite the thoroughness of this geotechnical exploration, there is always the possibility that actual subsurface conditions may differ from the predicted conditions because conditions between soil borings can be different from those at specific boring locations.

Any excessive ground movements like settlement and lateral movement should be monitored and controlled. This can be done by performing a preconstruction survey including photography and documentation of existing conditions like elevations, cracks, etc., and by installing ground movement monitoring devices such as inclinometers, crack monitors, and establishing elevation monitor stations along the waterline alignment to monitor the ground movement after commencement of the excavation.

Associated Testing Laboratory, Inc. (ATL) recommends a regular inspection and overall project monitoring by a geotechnical engineer during the construction phase. The purpose of inspection is to provide sound engineering and judgement alternatives during construction, if unanticipated conditions occur.

#### 7.0 <u>LIMITATIONS</u>

The information, findings and recommendations contained in this report are based on data obtained from test borings at the locations shown in Figures 2a through 2c, a reasonable volume of laboratory tests, and professional interpretation and evaluation of the field and laboratory data, and consideration of the project information furnished. Should it become apparent during construction that soil conditions differ significantly from those discussed in this report, this office should be notified immediately so that further evaluation and any necessary adjustments can be made.

#### 8.0 REFERENCES

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- 11. Geologic Atlas of Texas; Bureau of Economic Geology, The University of Texas.
- 12. Groundwater Quality in Texas; Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission.
- 13. CFR PART 1926.

#### LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 SITE VICINITY MAP

FIGURES 2a to 2d LOCATION OF BORINGS

FIGURE 3 LIDAR IMAGERY OF LONG POINT FAULT

FIGURES 4a to 4n BORING LOG PROFILES

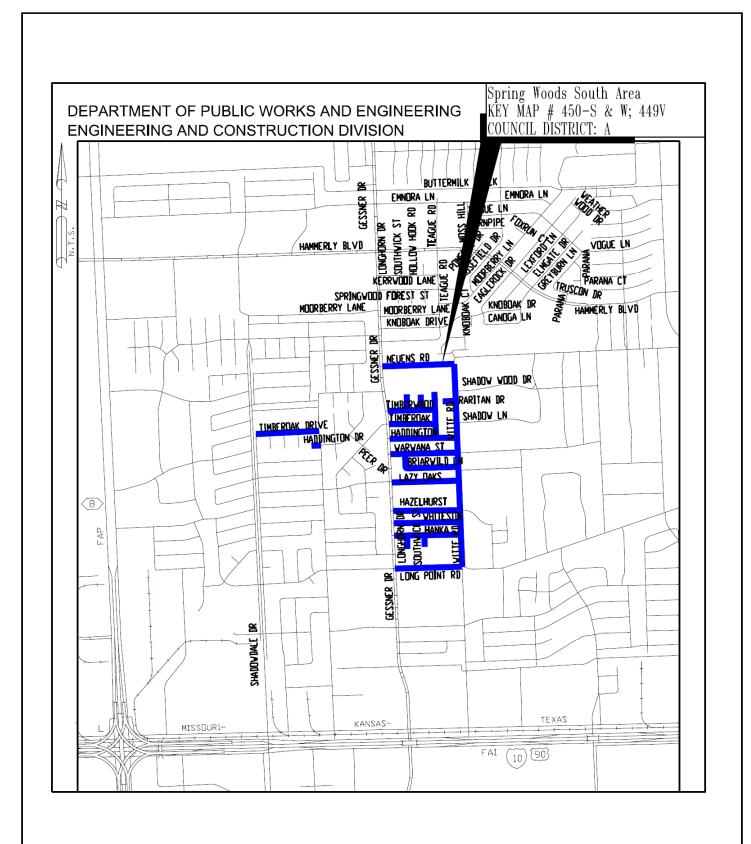
FIGURES 5a to 5c TRENCH SUPPORT EARTH PRESSURE DIAGRAMS

FIGURE 6 HIGHWAY LOADING ON A PIPE UNDER VARIOUS SOIL COVER

FIGURE 7 BOUSSINESQ'S EQUATION FOR POINT LOAD SURCHARGE

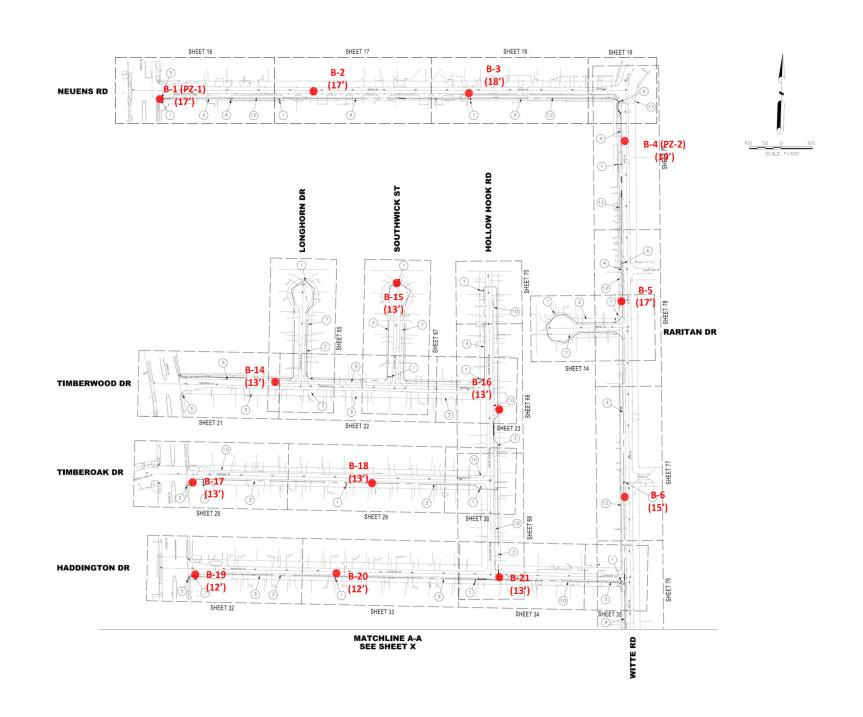
FIGURE 8 THRUST FORCE AT A PIPE BEND

FIGURE 9 BUOYANT UPLIFT RESISTANCE OF A BURIED STRUCTURE



SITE VICINITY MAP	ASSOCIATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748	
WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	WBS NO. S-000035	-0181-4
TO THE CONTROL OF THE	PROJECT NO. : G13-165	FIGURE 1





LOCATION OF B	3ORINGS
---------------	---------

ASSOICATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748

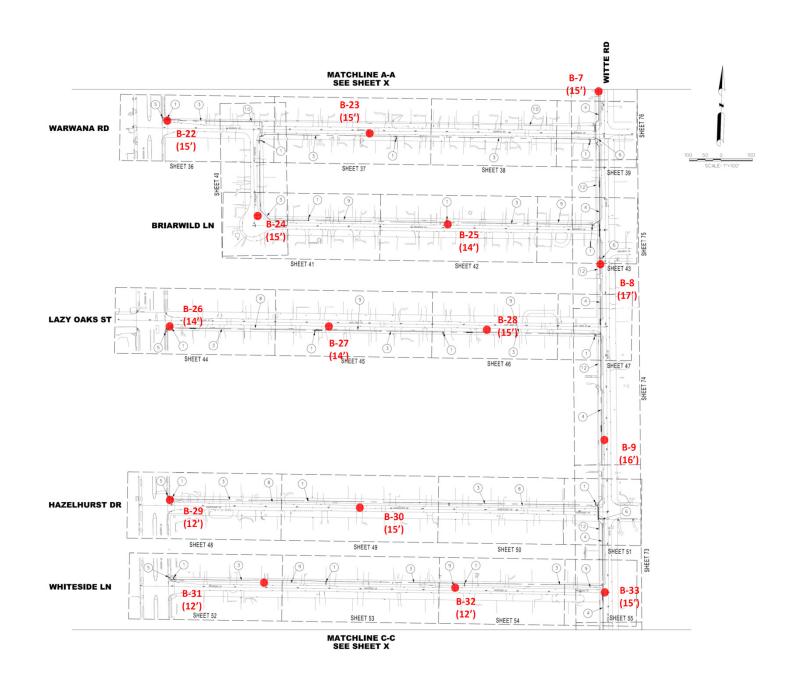
WBS No. S-00035-0181-4

WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA

PROJECT NO. : G13-165

FIGURE 2a





# LOCATION OF BORINGS

ASSOICATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748

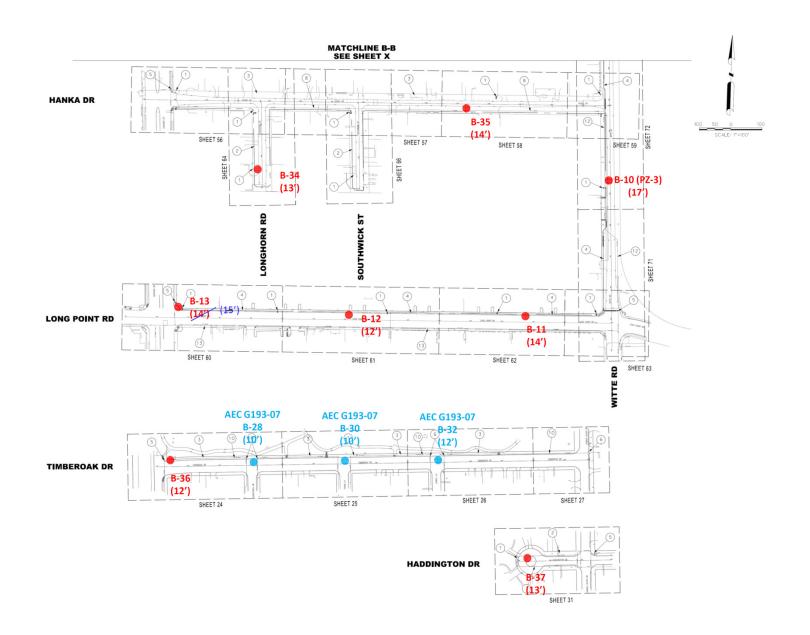
WBS No. S-00035-0181-4

WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA

PROJECT NO. : G13-165

FIGURE 2b





ASSOICATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748

WBS No. S-00035-0181-4

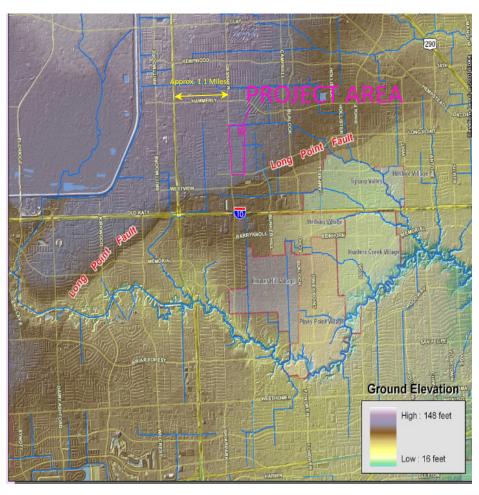
WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA

PROJECT NO. : G13-165

FIGURE 2c

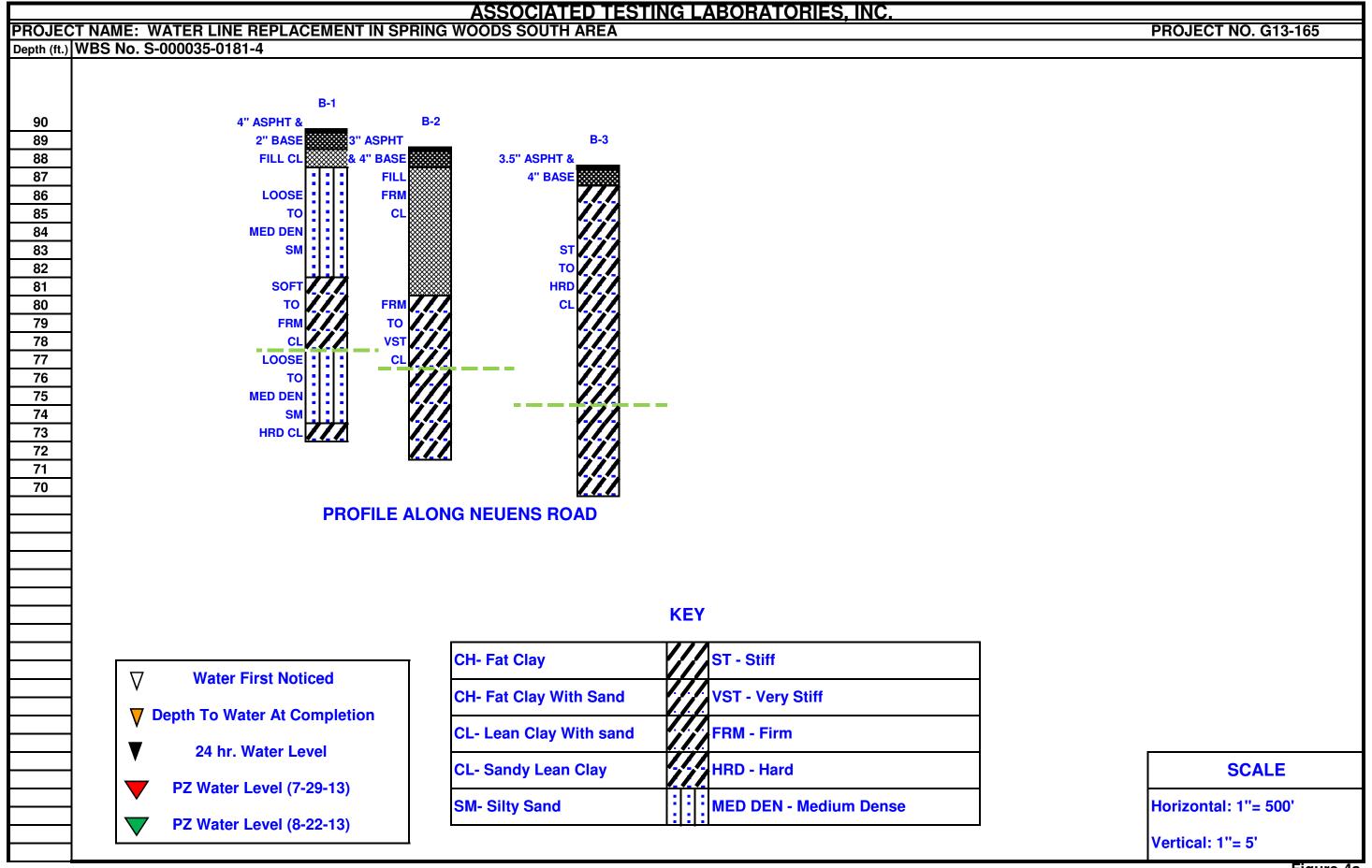






Source: USGS, in corporation with HGAC, 2004

LIDAR IMAGERY OF LONG POINT FAULT	ASSOICATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748	
WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOOD S. AREA	WBS No. S-00035-	0181-4
WATER LINE REFLACEIVENT IN SPRING WOOD 3. AREA	PROJECT NO. : G13-165	FIGURE 3



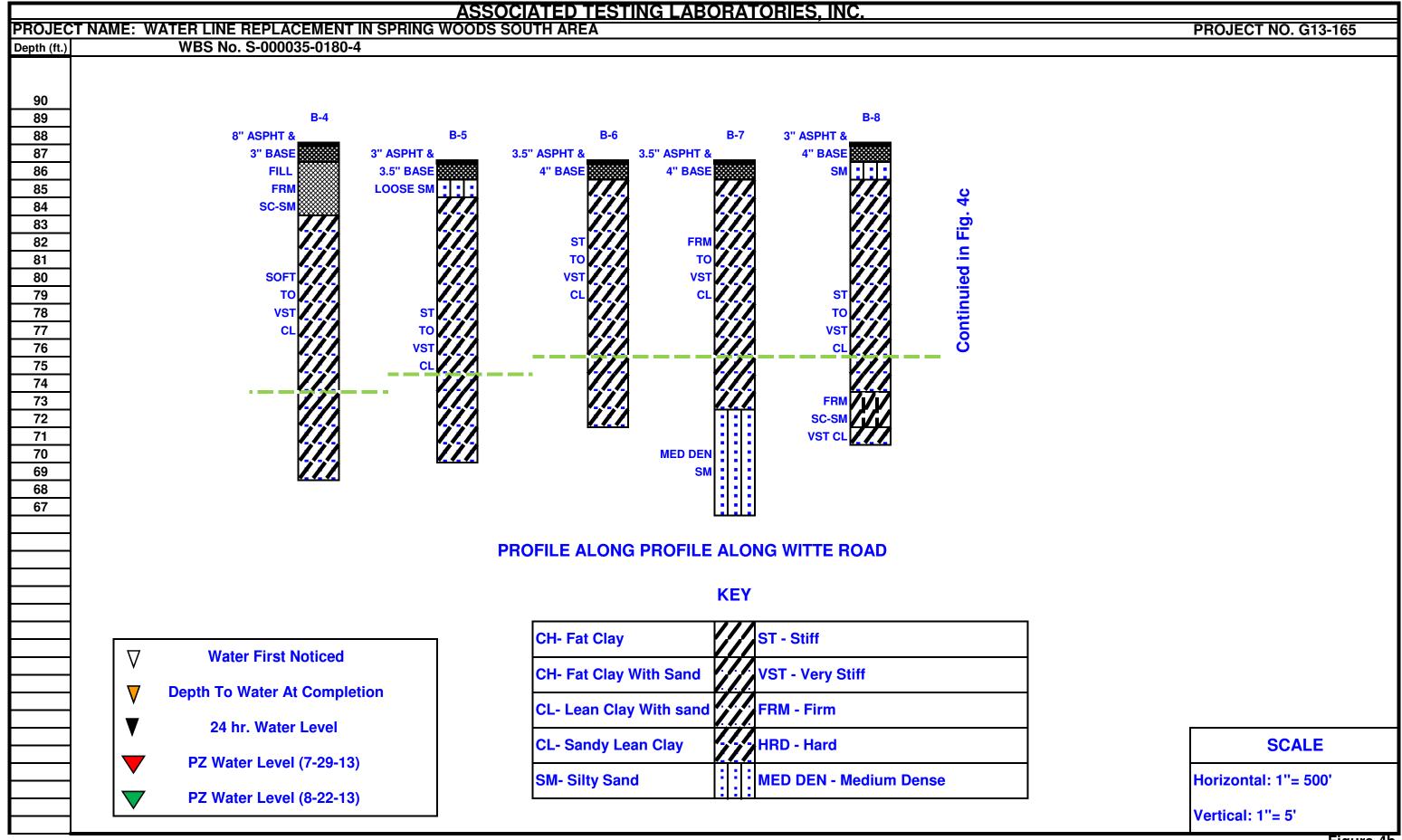
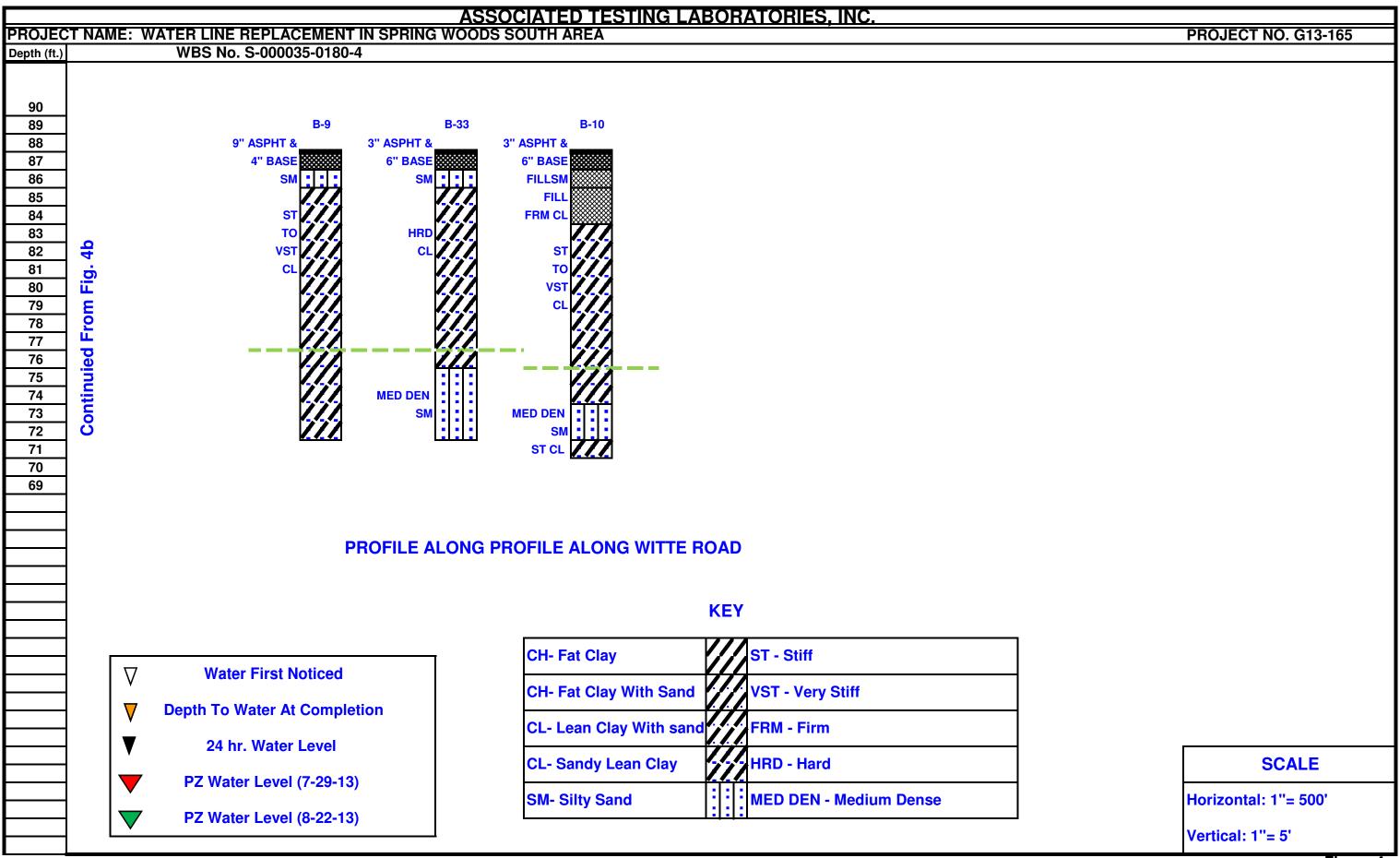
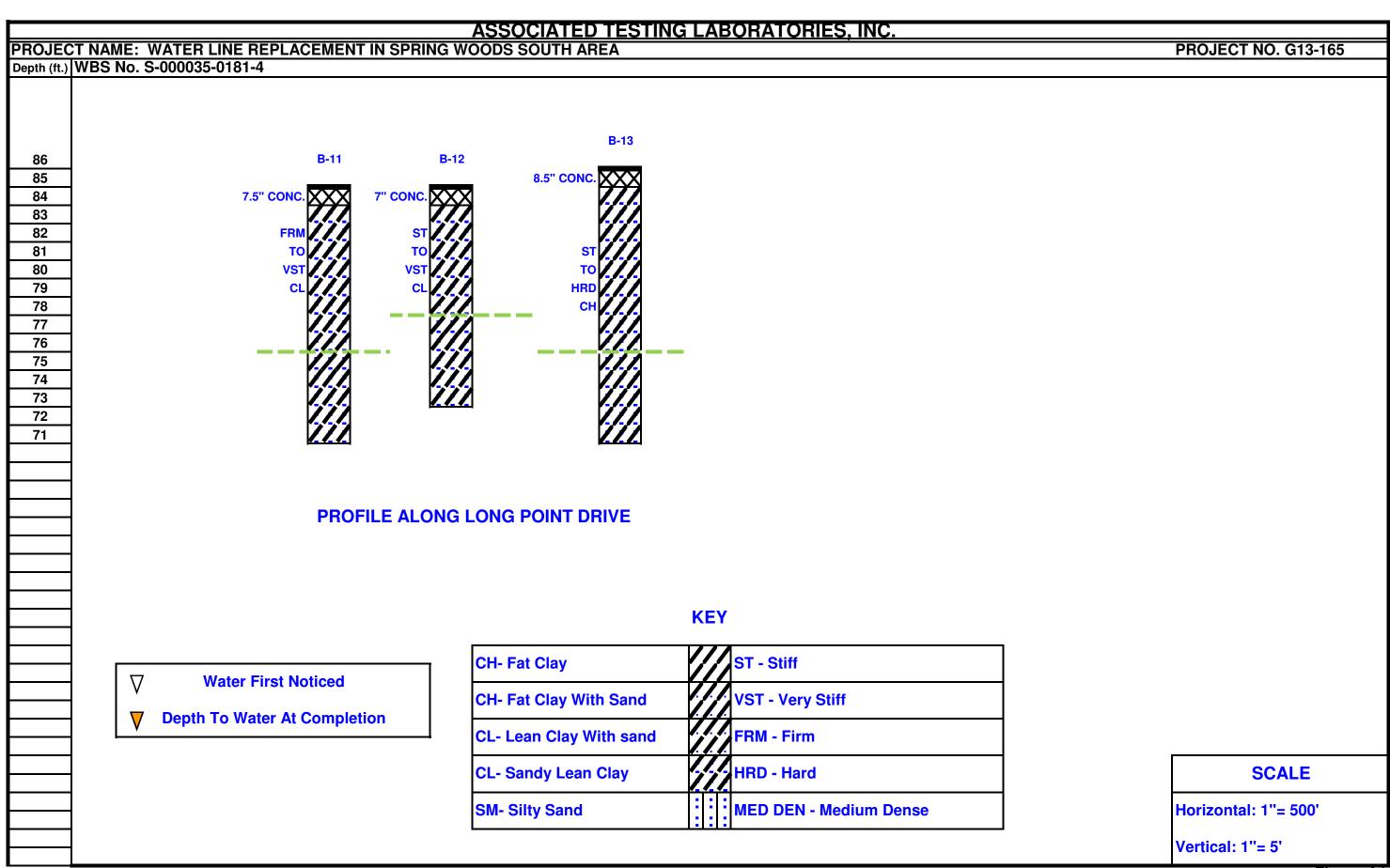


Figure-4b





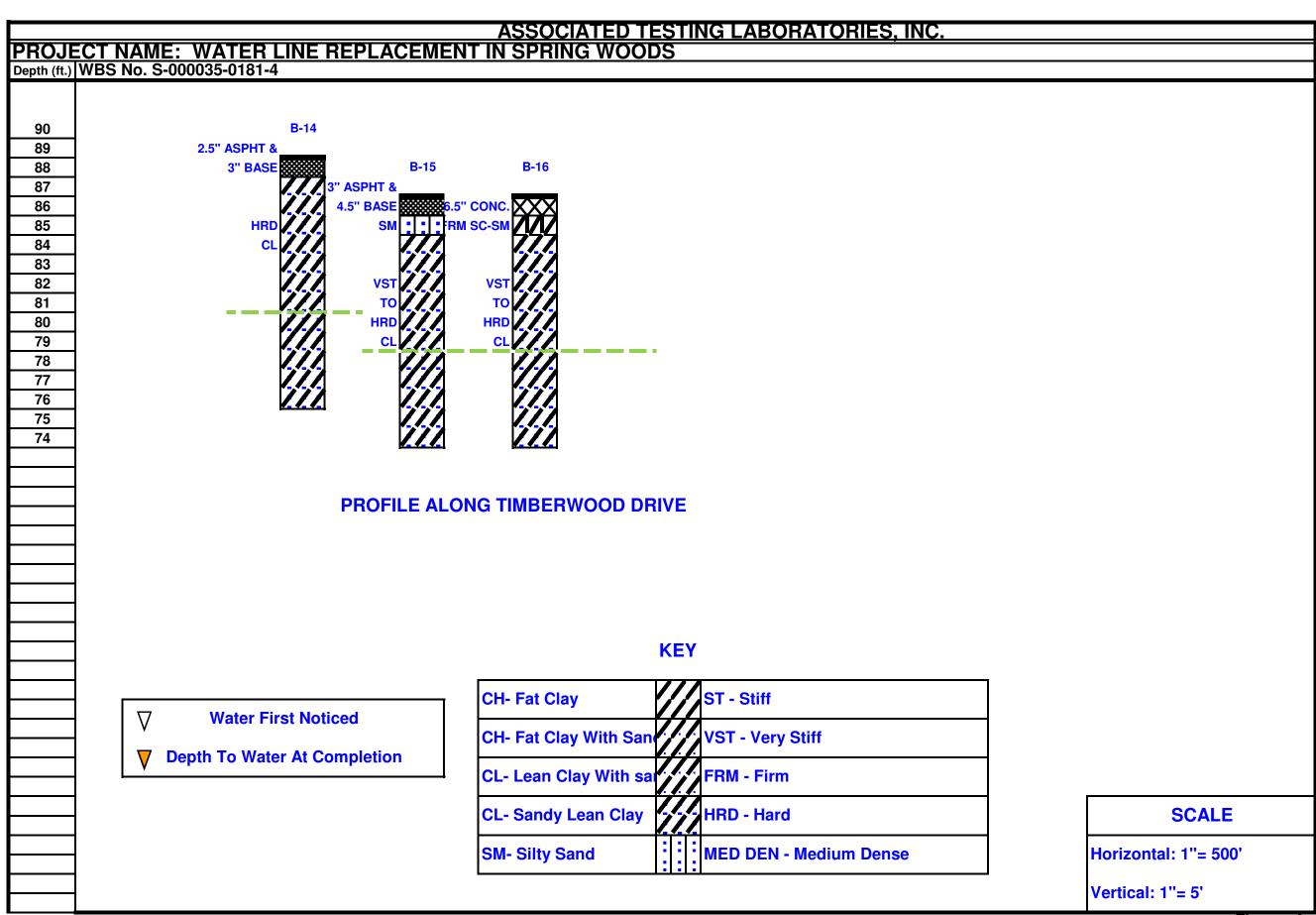
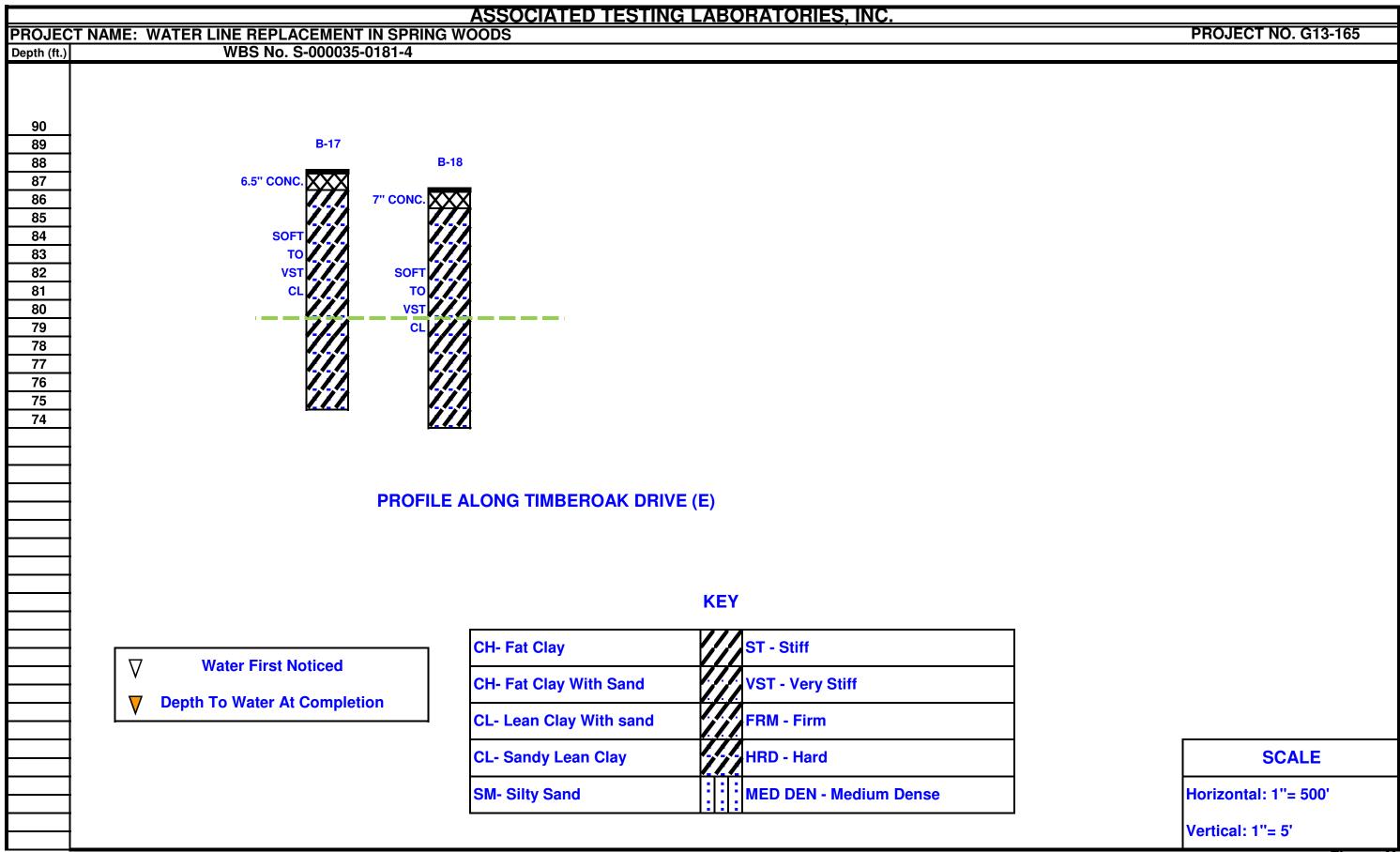
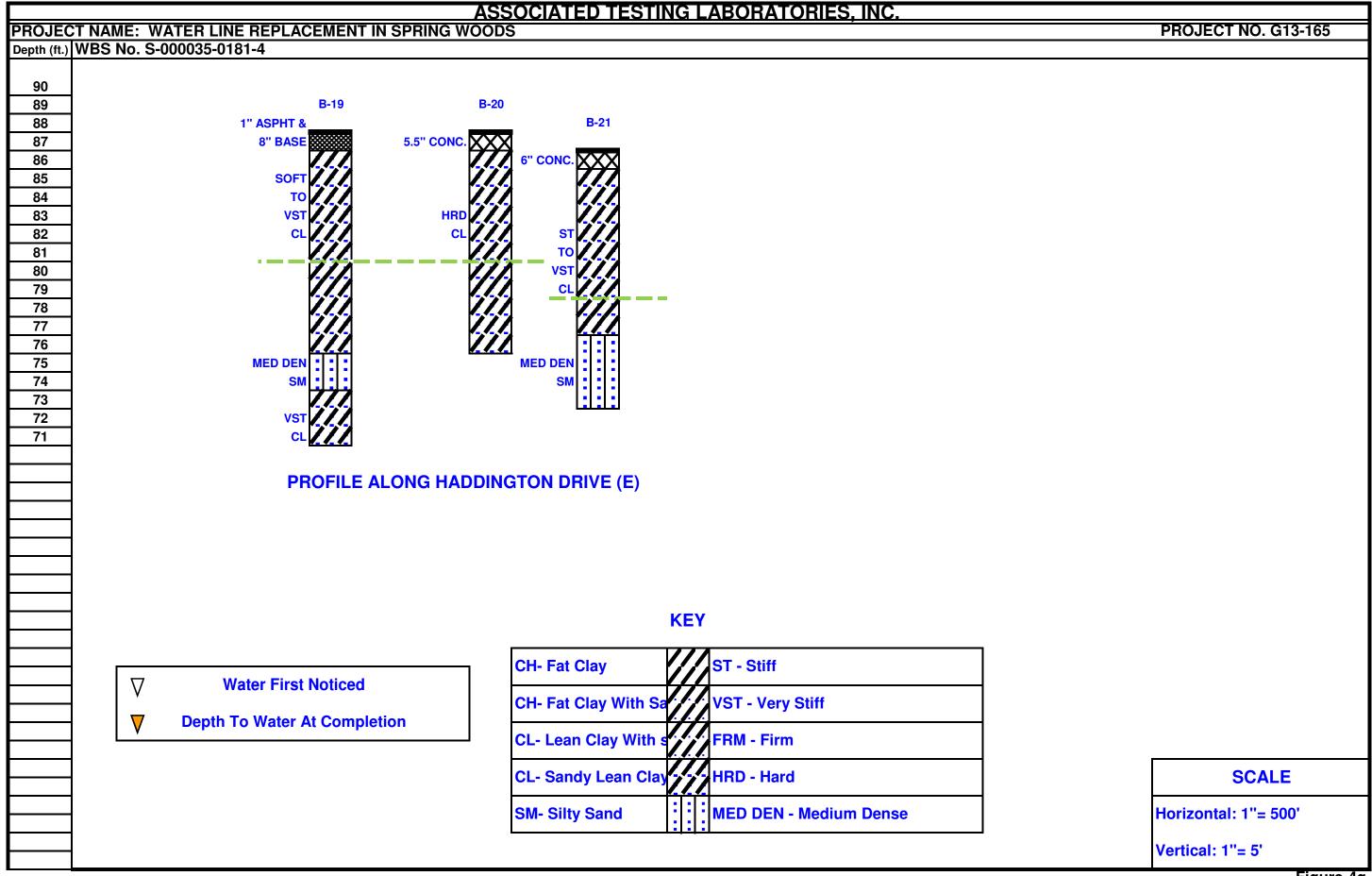
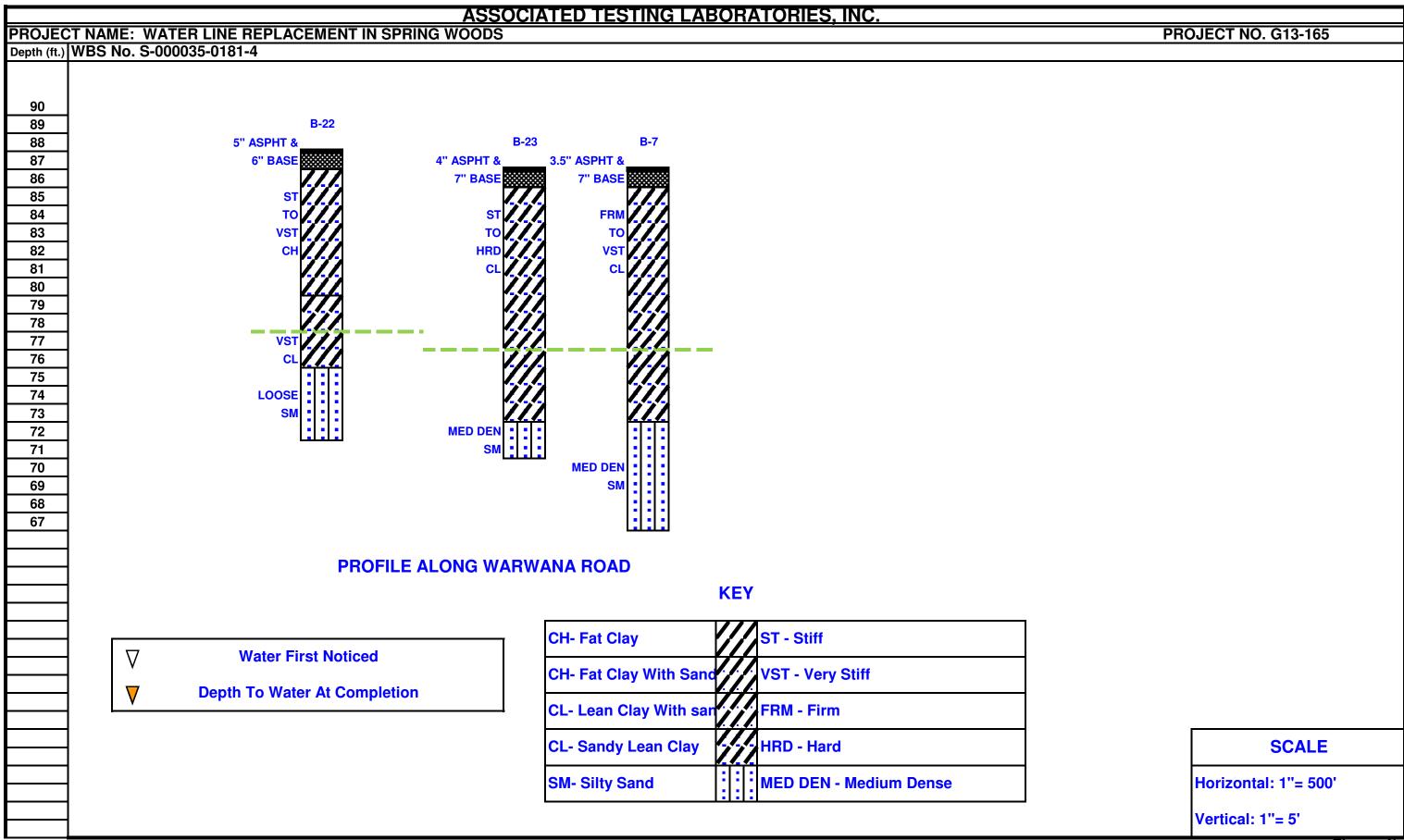
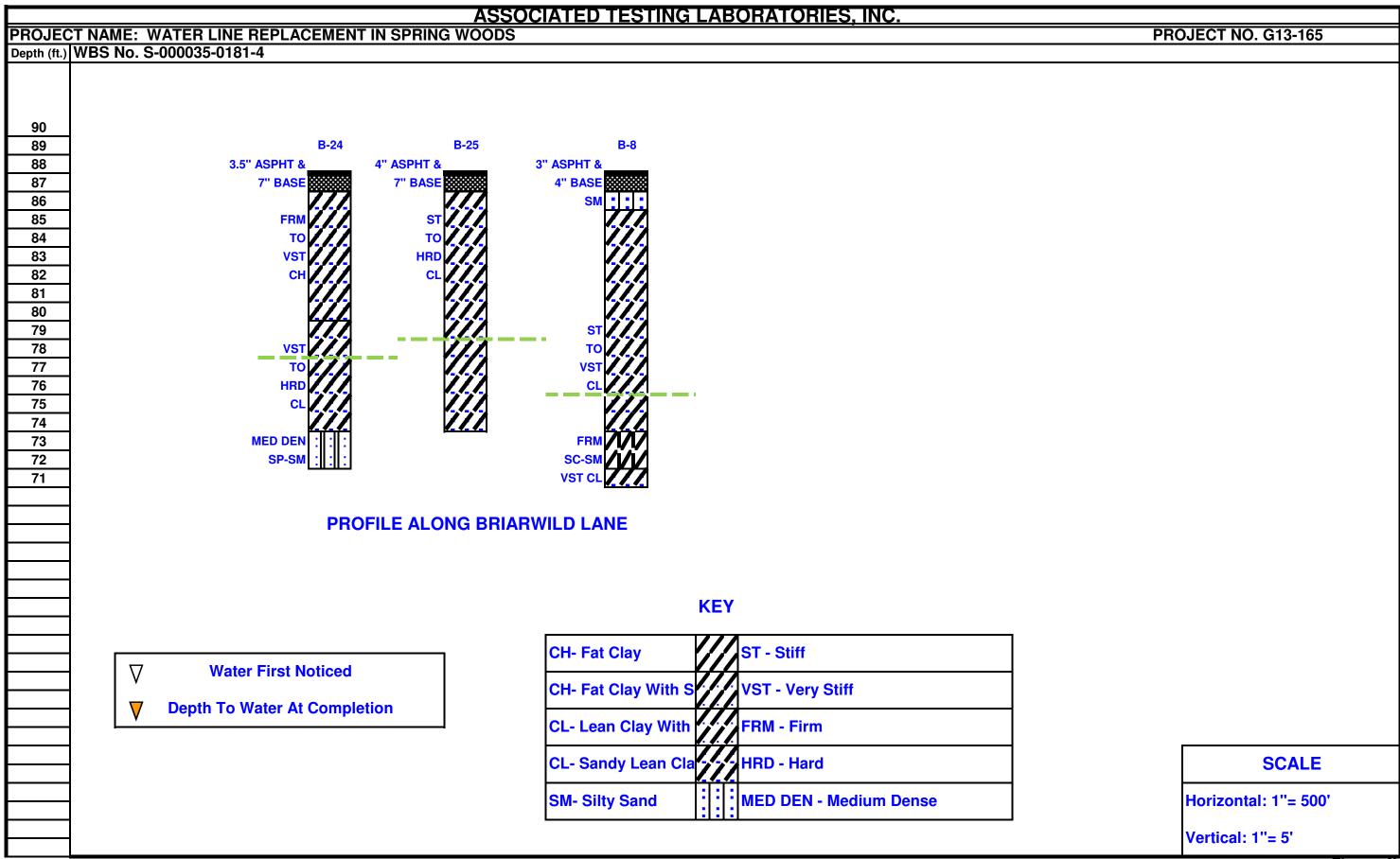


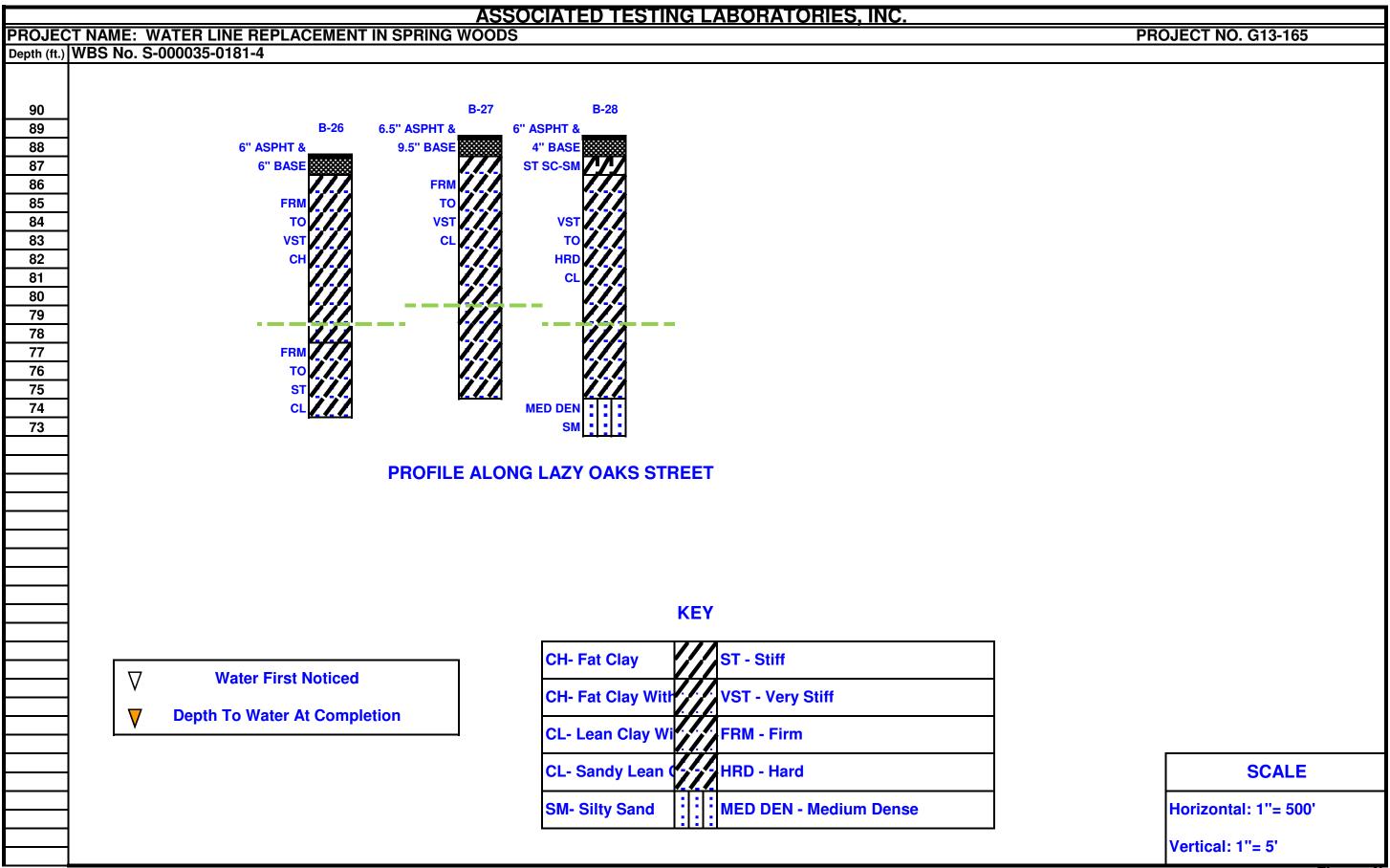
Figure. 4e

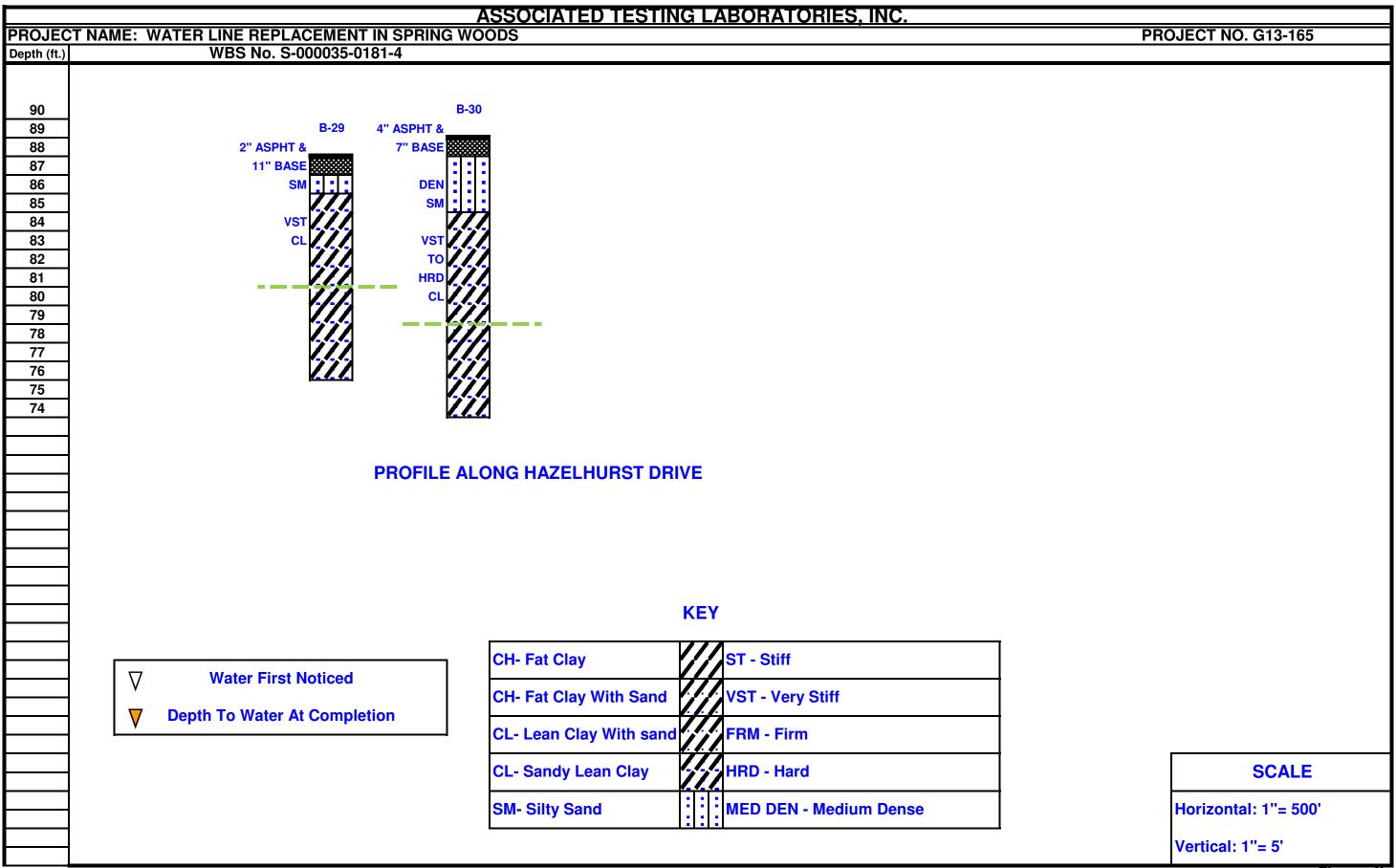


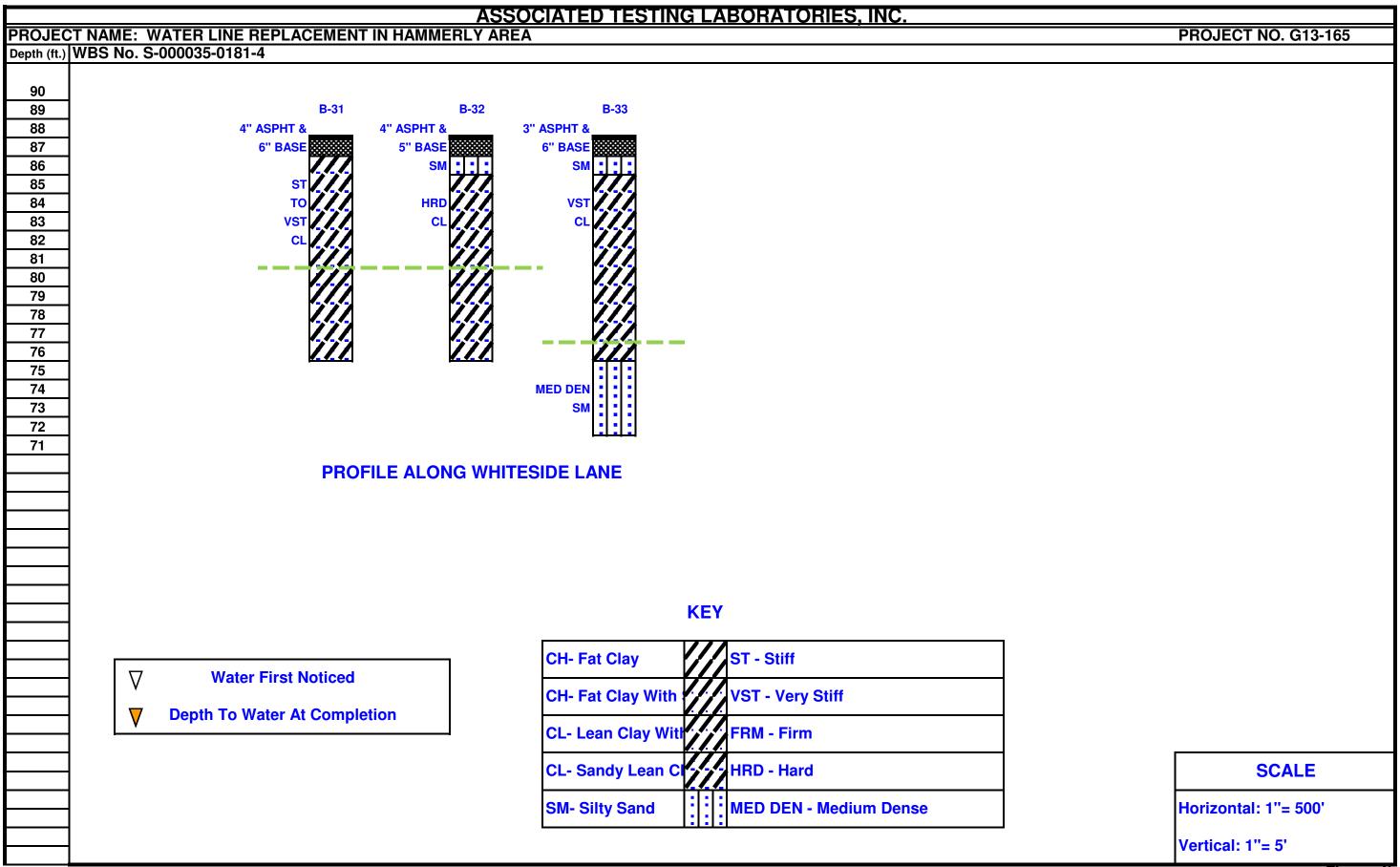


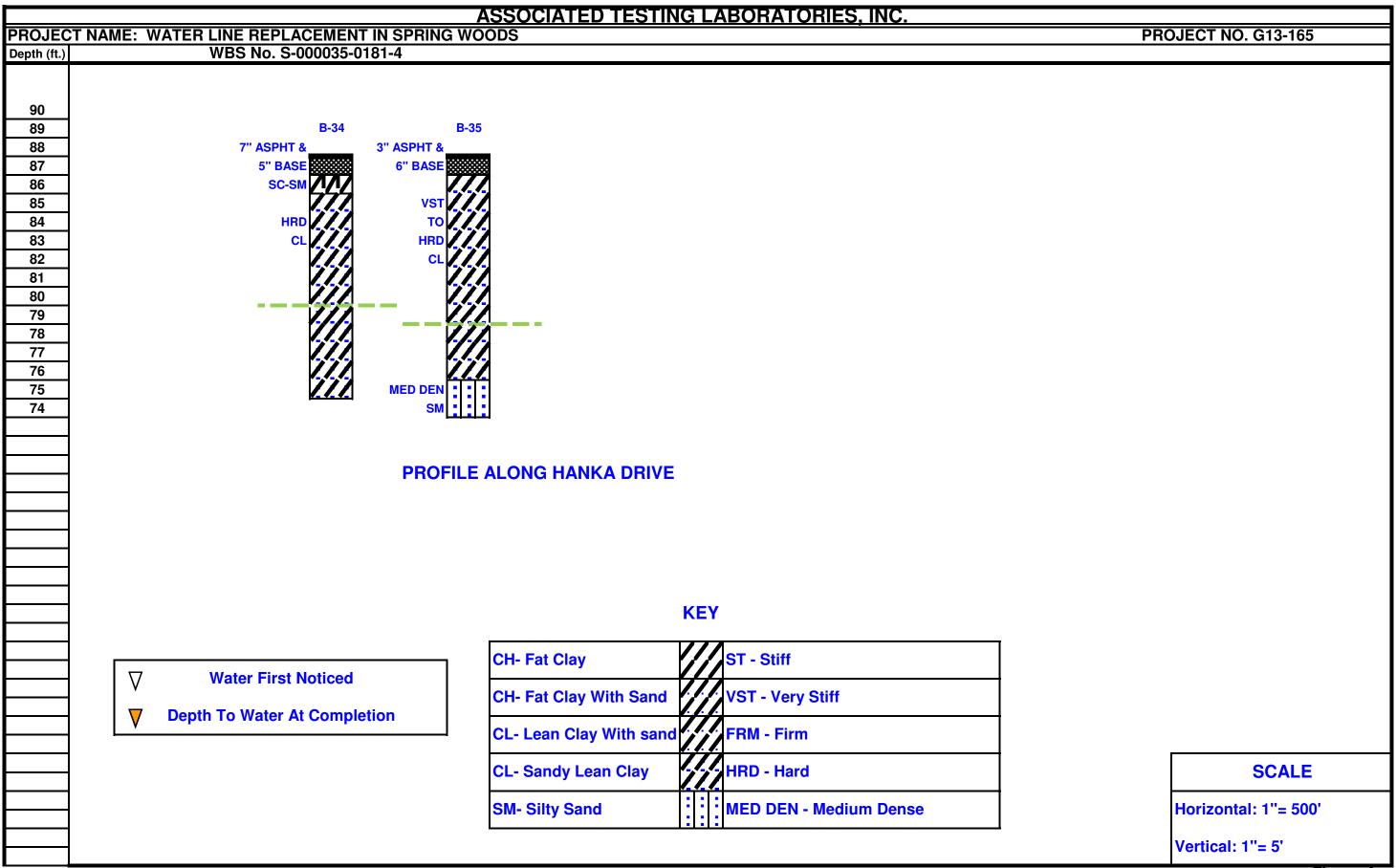


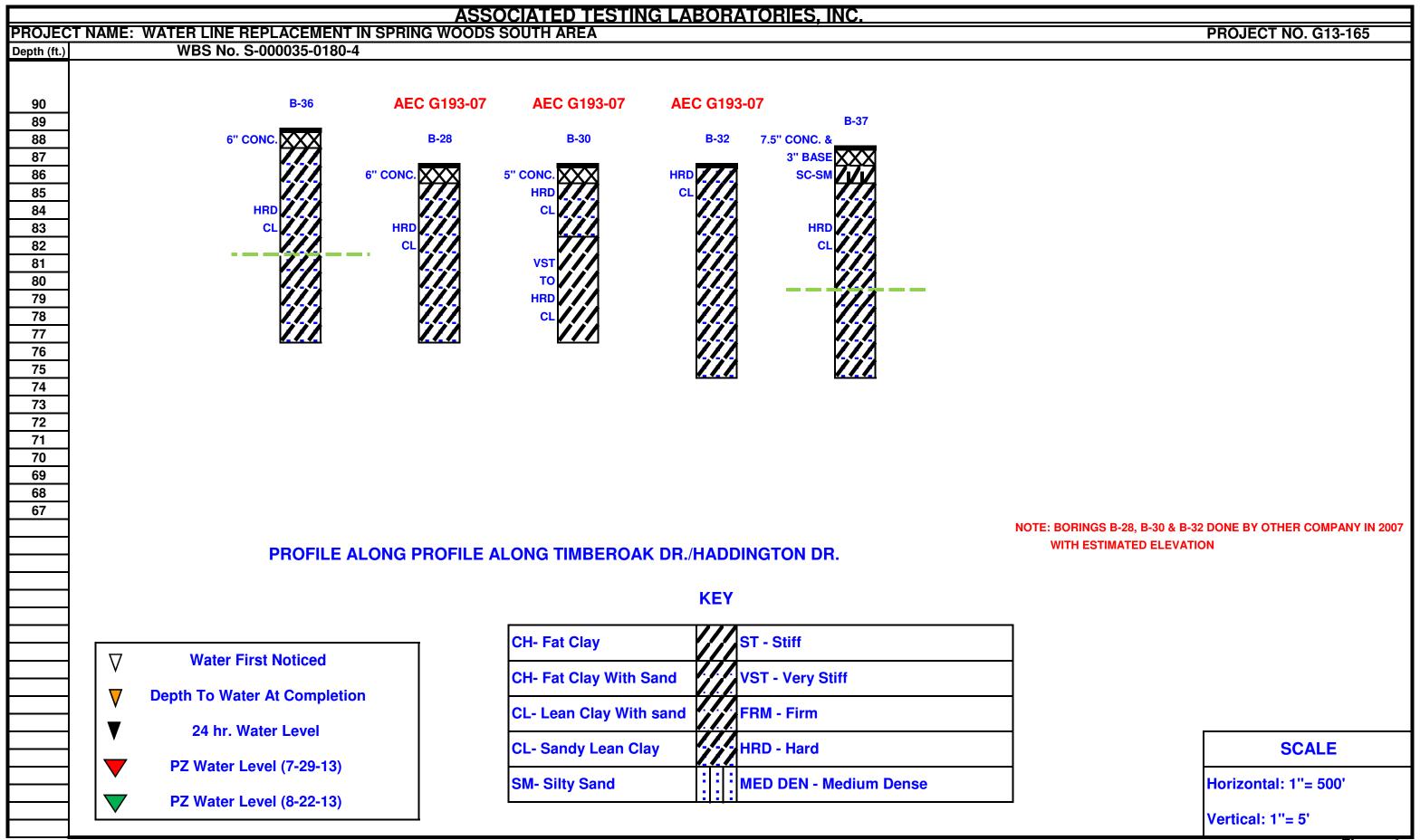


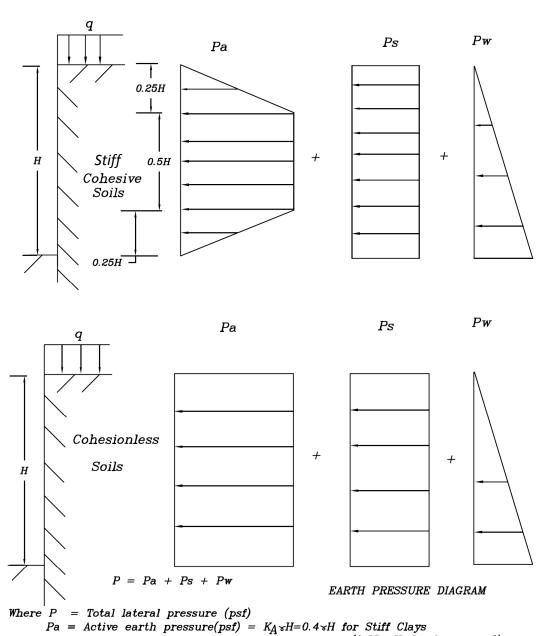












= 0.65 KA ×H = 0.25 ×H for cohesionless Sands (0.33 ×H-for loose sand) Ps = Lateral pressure due to surcharge load (psf) = 0.5q for Clays = 0.4q for Sands Pw = Hydrostatic pressure (psf) = 62.4\* water depth (0.5q for loose Sands)

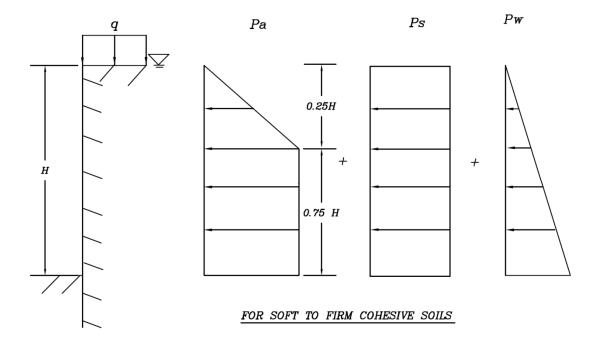
H = Depth of braced excavation (ft)

= Surcharge load (psf) usually taken as 500 psf

x = Submerged density of soils (pcf) = use 60 pcf (use 50 pcf for loose Sands)

Source: Peck, R.B. 1969. "Deep Excavations and Tunneling in Soft Ground".

EARTH PRESSURE DIAGRAM	ASSOCIATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748	
WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	WBS NO. S-00035	-0181-4
WATER LIVE REI EACHWENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	PROJECT NO. : G13-165	FIGURE 5a



Where P = Total lateral pressure (psf)

Pa = Active earth pressure(psf) = 1.0KaYH for soft clays

Ka = Active Earth pressure coefficient

= 
$$1-m \frac{2 q_u}{\forall H}$$
 =  $1-m \frac{4C}{\forall H}$  (taking  $C=\frac{q_u}{2}$ )

Here m=1 for N<4 and m=0.4 for N>5

N= Stability number =  $\Im H/C$ 

Ps = Lateral pressure due to surcharge load (psf) = Ka for clays

Pw = Hydrostatic pressure (psf) = 62.4\* water depth

H = Depth of braced excavation (ft)

q = Surcharge load (psf) usually taken as 500 psf

8 = density of soils (pcf) = use 50 pcf below groundwater and 110 pcf above

 $q_u$  = Unconfined compressive strength, psf

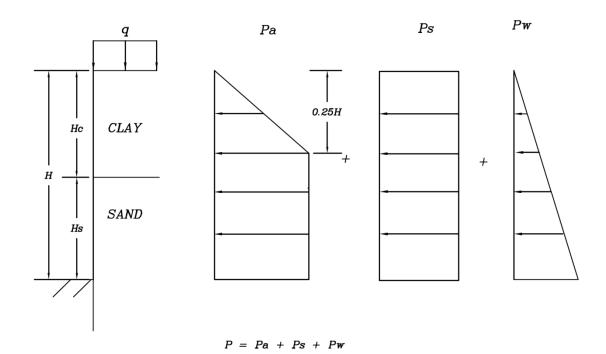
ground water

C = Undrained shear strength, psf

Note: Neglect hydrostatic pressure above groundwater level

Source: Peck, R.B. 1969. "Deep Excavations and Tunneling in Soft Ground".

EARTH PRESSURE DIAGRAM	ASSOCIATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748	
WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	WBS NO. S-00035	-0181-4
WATER LINE REPEACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	PROJECT NO. : G13-165	FIGURE 5b



Where P = Total lateral pressure (psf)

 $Pa = Active earth pressure(psf) = K_A \forall H=0.4 \forall H$ 

Ps = Lateral pressure due to surcharge load (psf) = 0.5q

Pw = Hydrostatic pressure (psf) = 62.4\* water depth

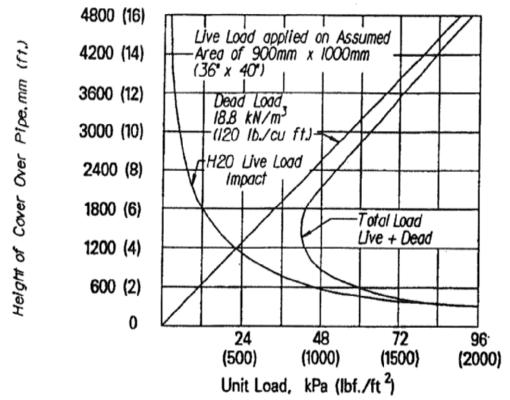
H = Depth of braced excavation (ft)

q = Surcharge load (psf) usually taken as 500 psf

8 = Submerged density of soils (pcf) = use 60 pcf

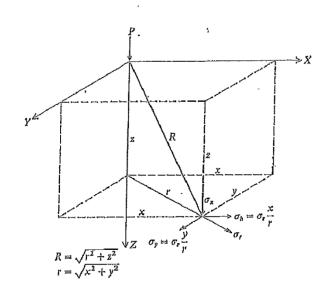
Source: Peck, R.B. 1969. "Deep Excavations and Tunneling in Soft Ground".

EARTH PRESSURE DIAGRAM	ASSOCIATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748	
WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	WBS NO. S-00035	-0181-4
WATER LINE REI EACEMENT IN 31 KING WOODS 3. AREA	PROJECT NO. : G13-165	FIGURE 5c



Combined H2O highway live load and dead load is a minimum at about 1500mm (5 ft.) of cover, applied through a pavement 300mm (1 ft.) thick.

HIGHWAY LOADING ON A PIPE UNDER VARIOUS SOIL COVER	ASSOCIATED TESTING L 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLV TEL: (713) 748-3717	VD., HOUSTON, TEXAS
WATER LINE REDUACEMENT IN CRRING WOODS C. AREA	WBS NO. S-00035	-0181-4
WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	PROJECT NO. : G13-165	FIGURE 6

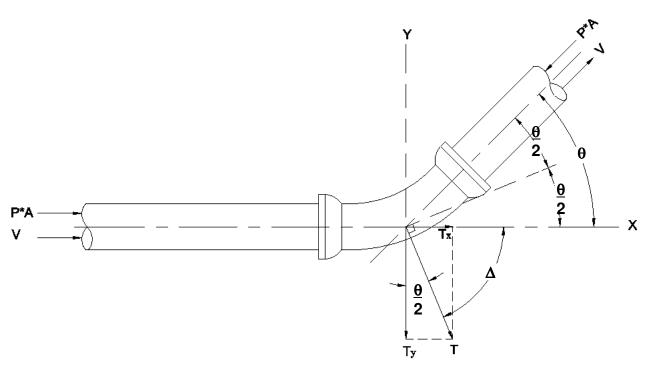


Later Pressure,  $\sigma_r$ :  $\sigma_r = (P/2\pi) \{3r^2Z/R^5\} - ([1-2\mu]/R[R+z]\}$  For  $\mu$ = 0.5,  $\sigma_r = P/2\pi \ (2r^2z/R^5)$ 

Vertical Pressure,  $\sigma_z$ :  $\sigma_z = 3 P z^3 / 2\pi R^5$ 

P = Point load surcharge  $\mu$  = Poisson's ratio if soils, use 0.5 X, y, z = distance in x, y and z direction, respectively

BOUSSINESQ'S EQUATION FOR POINT LOAD SURCHARGE	ASSOCIATED TESTING L 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLV TEL: (713) 748-3717	/D., HOUSTON, TEXAS
WATER LINE REDUACEMENT IN CRRING WOODS C. AREA	WBS NO. S-00035	-0181-4
WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	PROJECT NO. : G13-165	FIGURE 7



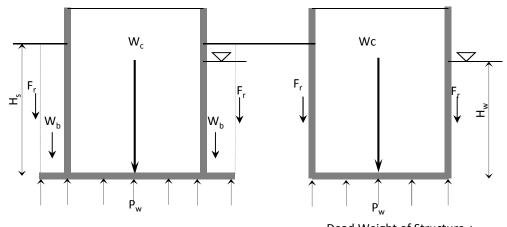
$$T = 2 P A \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$
  
 $T_x = P A (1 - \cos \theta)$   
 $T_y = P A \sin \theta$ 

# Where:

_		Decultant thrust force lba
I	=	Resultant thrust force, lbs
$T_x$	=	Resultant thrust force component along x-axis, lbs
$T_v$	=	Resultant thrust force component along y-axis, lbs
Ρ̈́	=	Maximum sustain pressure of fluid in pipe, psi
Α	=	Cross-section area of pipe, square inches
D	=	Inside diameter of pipe, inches
θ	=	Angle of the pipe bend, degrees
$\Delta$	=	Angle between x-axis and resultant force
	=	$tan^{-1} (T_y/T_x)$ , degrees
V	=	Fluid velocity

Source: American Water Works Association, "Concrete Pressure Pipes", AWWA Manual M9.

THRUST FORCE AT A PIPE BEND	ASSOCIATED TESTING L 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLV TEL: (713) 748-3717	vd., houston, texas
WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	WBS NO. S-00035 PROJECT NO. : G13-165	-0181-4 FIGURE 8



Dead Weight of Structure + Dead Weight of Backfill Above Base Extension + Frictional Resistance

$$\begin{split} &P_{w} = \; H_{w}\gamma_{w} \\ &F_{u} = \; A_{b}P_{w} \\ &W_{c}/S_{fa} + W_{b}/S_{fb} + F_{r}/S_{fc} \; \geq \; F_{u} \\ &(S_{fa} = 1.1; \; S_{fb} = 1.5; \; S_{fc} = 3.0) \end{split}$$

Dead Weight of Structure + **Frictional Resistance** 

$$\begin{aligned} P_{w} &= H_{w} \gamma_{w} \\ F_{u} &= A_{b} P_{w} \\ W_{c} / S_{fa} + F_{r} / S_{fc} \geq F_{u} \\ (S_{fa} = 1.1; \ S_{fc} = 3.0) \end{aligned}$$

For cohesive soils:

$$F_r = \alpha c_n A_n$$

For cohesionless soils, Where,

,		$Fr = p_n Ktan \delta_n A_n$
H <sub>s</sub>	=	Buried depth of wall, ft
H <sub>w</sub>	=	Height of water table above base of structure, ft
$P_{w}$	=	Total uplift pressure = 62.4 x Hw, psf
$F_{u}$	=	Total uplift force exerted on base of structure = Pw x A <sub>b</sub>
$W_c$	=	Dead weight of structure, lbs
$W_b$	=	Weight of backfill above base of structure, lbs
$A_b$	=	Area of base, ft <sup>2</sup>
F <sub>r</sub>	=	Friction resistance developed at the soil/wall interface, lbs
$A_n$	=	Contact area between the soil/wall interface in layer"n"
C <sub>n</sub>	=	Undrained shear strength of cohesive soils at layer "n" at soil/wall interface.
		See individual boring logs. $c_n$ for the top 8 ft of clays with PI higher than 20
		percent should be discounted because of the shrink-swell characteristics of
		high plasticity clays.
α	=	Adhesion factor, to be multiplied with $c_n$ to obtain the adhesion between the
		soil/wall interface. Use 0.75 if $c_n$ is less than 0.25 tsf, use 0.67 if $c_n$ is
		between 0.25 and 0.5 tsf, use 0.5 if $c_{\rm n}$ is greater than 0.5 tsf but limit the
		adhesion to 1.5 ksf.
K	=	Coefficient of lateral earth pressure of cohesionless soils. Use 0.4.
$p_n$	=	Average overburden stress at the mid-depth of cohesionless soil layer "n", psf
$\delta_{n}$	=	Average frictional angle between cohesionless soil layer "n" and the walls of

BUOYANT UPLIFT RESISTANCE OF A BURIED STRUCTURE	ASSOCIATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748				
WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	WBS NO. S-00035-0181-4				
WATER LINE REI LACEIVIENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA	PROJECT NO. : G13-165	FIGURE 9			

Factors of safety against buoyant uplift force.

soil. A  $\phi$  of 28 degrees may be used if no specific value is given.

Average frictional angle between cohesionless soil layer "n" and the walls of the structure, use 0.75 of the angle of internal friction ( $\phi$ ) of the cohesionless

 $S_{\text{fa,b,c}}$ 

### LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1	SUMMARY OF EXISTING PAVEMENT MEASUREMENTS
TABLE 2	SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENTS
TABLE 3	SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS
TABLE 4	MARSTON SOIL COEFFICIENT (Cd) FOR TRENCH CONDUITS

# SUMMARY OF PAVEMENT MEASUREMENTS PROPOSED WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA CITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

## WBS NO. S-000035-0181-3

### ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC., JOB NUMBER G13-165

Boring	Boring	Piezometer		Asphalt	Concrete	Base Material		
Number	Depth	No.	Depth	Paving	Paving	(inch)		
	(ft)		(ft)	(inch)	(inch)			
B-1		PZ-1	17			2" Crushed stone and		
(PZ-1)	17	PZ-1	17	4		shell		
B-2	17			3		4" Crushed gravel		
B-3	18			3.5		4" Crushed gravel and shell		
B-4 (PZ-2)	19	PZ-2	19	8		3" Crushed stone and shell		
B-5	17			3		3.5" Crushed gravel and shell		
B-6	15			3.5		4" Crushed gravel and shell		
B-7	20			3.5		4" Crushed stone and shell		
B-8	17			3		4" Crushed gravel and shell		
B-9	16			9		4" Crushed gravel and shell		
B-10 (PZ-3)	17	PZ-3	17	3		6" Crushed gravel and shell		
B-11	14				7.5			
B-12	12				7			
B-13	15				8.5			
B-14	13			2.5		3" Crushed gravel and shell		
B-15	13			3		4.5" Crushed gravel		
B-16	13				6.5			
B-17	13				6.5			
B-18	13				7			
B-19	17			1		8" Cement stabilized shell		
B-20	12				5.5			
B-21	13.5				6			
B-22	15.5			5		6" Crushed shell		
B-23	15.5			4		7" Crushed gravel and shell		
B-24	15.5			3.5		7" Crushed stone		
B-25	14			4		7" Crushed stone and shell		

# SUMMARY OF PAVEMENT MEASUREMENTS PROPOSED WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA CITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

## WBS NO. S-000035-0181-3

### ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC., JOB NUMBER G13-165

Boring	Boring	Piezo	ometer	Asphalt	Concrete	Base Material	
Number	Depth	No. Depth		Paving	Paving	(inch)	
	(ft)		(ft)	(inch)	(inch)		
B-26	14			6		6" Stabilized shell	
B-27	14			6.5		9.5" Crushed gravel and shell	
B-28	15.5			6		4" Loose shell	
B-29	12			2		11" Stabilized shell	
B-30	15			4		7" Crushed gravel and shell	
B-31	12			4		6" Crushed stone and shell	
B-32	12			4		5" Crushed gravel and shell	
B-33	15.5		15.5		3		6" Crushed gravel and shell
B-34	13			7		5" Crushed gravel	
B-35	14			3		6" Crushed gravel and shell	
B-36	12				6		
B-37	13				7.5	3" Crushed stone and shell	

# SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENTS PROPOSED WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA CITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

# WBS NO. S-000035-0181-3 ATL PROJECT NO. G13-165

Boring Number	Location	Ground water during drilling	Ground water upon completion of drilling	Ground water in Piezometer ( after 24 hrs )	Ground water in Piezometer ( after 7 days )	Ground water in Piezometer ( after 30 days )
B-1 (PZ-1)	Neuens Rd.	Dry	Dry	( 7/23/2013) Dry	(7/29/2013) Dry	(8/22/2013) Dry
B-2	Neuens Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-3	Neuens Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-4 (PZ-2)	Witte Rd.	Dry	Dry	( 7/23/2013) Dry	(7/29/2013) Dry	(8/22/2013) Dry
B-5	Witte Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-6	Witte Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-7	Witte Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-8	Witte Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-9	Witte Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-10 (PZ-3)	Witte Rd.	Dry	Dry	( 7/23/2013) Dry	(7/29/2013) Dry	(8/22/2013) Dry
B-11	Long Point Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-12	Long Point Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-13	Long Point Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-14	Timberwood Dr.	Dry	Dry			
B-15	Southwick St.	Dry	Dry			
B-16	Hollow Hook Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-17	Timberoak Dr.(E)	Dry	Dry			
B-18	Timberoak Dr.(E)	14'	Dry			
B-19	Haddington Dr.	Dry	Dry			
B-20	Haddington Dr.	Dry	Dry			
B-21	Haddington Dr.	Dry	Dry			
B-22	Warwana Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-23	Warwana Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-24	Briarwild Ln.	Dry	Dry			
B-25	Briarwild Ln.	Dry	Dry			
B-26	Lazy Oaks St.	Dry	Dry			
B-27	Lazy Oaks St.	Dry	Dry			
B-28	Lazy Oaks St.	Dry	Dry			
B-29	Hazelhurst Dr.	Dry	Dry			

# SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENTS PROPOSED WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA CITY OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

# WBS NO. S-000035-0181-3 ATL PROJECT NO. G13-165

Boring Number	Location	Ground water during drilling	Ground water upon completion of drilling	Ground water in Piezometer ( after 24 hrs )	Ground water in Piezometer ( after 7 days )	Ground water in Piezometer ( after 30 days )
B-30	Hazelhurst Dr.	Dry	Dry			
B-31	Whiteside Ln.	Dry	Dry			
B-32	Whiteside Ln.	Dry	Dry			
B-33	Witte Rd.	Dry	Dry			
B-34	Longhorn Dr.	Dry	Dry			
B-35	Hanka Dr.	Dry	Dry			
B-36	Timberoak Dr.	Dry	Dry			
B-37	Haddington Dr.(W)	Dry	Dry			

#### ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052

TEL: (713) 748-3717

FAX: (713) 748-3748

#### PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA

COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3

**CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165** 

		Sample	е		(%)	cf)	Atter	berg L	imits		UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH (TSF)			(TSF)	
BORING NO.	NO.	<b>DEPTH (ft)</b>	TYPE	SPT (blows/ft)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	11	PL	₫	PERCENT PASSING SIEVE 200 (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (TSF)	UU TEST ( CONFINING PRESSURE ) ( TSF )	TORVANE	POCKET PENETRO- METER	TYPE OF MATERIAL
B-1	1	0-2	UD		14		38	17	21	52				3.00	Silty-Clayey Sand (SC-SM) fill
	2	2-4	SS	4	12										Silty Sand (SM)
	3	4-6	SS	12	12										Silty Sand (SM)
	4	6-8	SS	11	11										Silty Sand (SM)
	5	8-10	UD		17	101	29	15	14	51	0.15			0.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		17									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	SS	8	17										Silty Sand (SM)
	8	14-16	SS	21	20										Silty Sand (SM)
	9	16-17	UD		13		36	17	19					4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-2	1	0-2	UD		15		25	15	10	51				1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL) fill
	2	2-4	UD		18									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL) fill
	3	4-6	UD		17									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL) fill
	4	6-8	UD		19									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL) fill
	5	8-10	UD		17									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		19									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		18		24	15	9	51				0.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-16	UD		15	120					1.15			3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	9	16-17	UD		15									3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-3	1	0-2	UD		14									2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	2	2-4	UD		14		31	16	15					1.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		18									2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		17									1.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		25									2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		17									1.50	Poorly Graded Sand with Silt (SP-SM)
	7	12-14	UD		17	114					0.80			2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	14-16	UD		15		37	17	20	54				3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	16-18			15									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	· -			1		1				1		1	1		,, ()

Legena:

UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field

UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Designates consolidation test Performed AG - Auger Cutting in Field SS - Split Spoon Sample SPT - Standard Penetration Test

#### ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052

TEL: (713) 748-3717

FAX: (713) 748-3748

#### PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA

COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3

**CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165** 

	TEL. (713) 740-3717 FAX. (713) 740-3740							-10		CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: 013-105					
		Sample	)	_	(%)	ocf)	Atter	berg L	imits		UNDRAIN	(TSF)			
BORING NO.	ON.	<b>DEPTH (ft)</b>	TYPE	SPT (blows/ft)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	111	ЪГ	Ы	PERCENT PASSING SIEVE 200 (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (TSF)	UU TEST ( CONFINING PRESSURE ) ( TSF )	TORVANE	POCKET PENETRO- METER	TYPE OF MATERIAL
B-4	1	0-2	AU		12		19	14	5	48					Silty-Clayey Sand (SC-SM) fill
	2	2-4	UD		11									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL) fill
	3	4-6	UD		17									1.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		18									2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		17		43	18	25	66				2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		18	112					1.15			3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		24									3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-16	UD		24	102					1.22 (0.72)	1.22(0.72)		3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	9	16-18	UD		21		30	16	14		(411 = )	(- )		0.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	10	18-19	UD		15									3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-5	1	0-2	SS	7	9										Silty Sand (SM)
	2	2-4	UD		10		24	15	9					1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		18									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		15									3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		15						1.25			3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		31									0.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		21		48	18	20					3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-16	UD		20	110					1.50			4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	9	16-17	UD		18									4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-6	1	0-2	UD		10		25	15	10	51				2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	2	2-4	UD		12									3.25	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		14									3.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		17									3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		17									2.00	Poorly Graded Sand with Silt (SP-SM)
	6	10-12	UD		15		29	15	14	54				2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
		12-14	UD		15	118					0.90			2.25	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	14-15	UD		13									2.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
								•			ı				. , , , ,

Legena:

UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field

UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Designates consolidation test Performed

AG - Auger Cutting in Field SS - Split Spoon Sample SPT - Standard Penetration Test

# ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052

TEL: (713) 748-3717

FAX: (713) 748-3748

## PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS AREA

COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3

**CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165** 

		L. (713)	7 10 0			AA. (713	, , , , , , ,			CONSOLIA	ANT PROJECTI	TOWNDEN. GIT	-103		
		Sample	9	_	(%)	ocf)	Atter	berg L	imits		UNDRAIN	IED SHEAR S	TRENGTH	(TSF)	
BORING NO.	ON.	(4)	TYPE	SPT (blows/ft)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	111	П	ld	PERCENT PASSING SIEVE 200 (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (TSF)	UU TEST ( CONFINING PRESSURE ) ( TSF )	TORVANE	POCKET PENETRO- METER	TYPE OF MATERIAL
B-7	1	0-2	UD		9									2.00	Silty-Clayey Sand (SC-SM) fill
	2	2-4	UD		13		36	17	19	52				2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		14									2.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		15									2.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		14									3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		15		32	16	16	51				3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		11	103					0.25			1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-16	SS	18	7						0.20				Silty Sand (SM)
	9	16-18	SS	21	9										Silty Sand (SM)
	10	18-20	SS	23	9										Silty Sand (SM)
B-8	1	0-2	AU		10										Silty Sand (SM)
	2	2-4	UD		17									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		17		36	17	19	52				1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		14									4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		20									3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		18									0.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		14	114					1.10			3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-16	UD		7		20	14	6	35				1.00	Clayey Sand (SC)
	9	16-17	UD		21		_							3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-9	1	0-2	AU		10										Silty Sand (SM)
	2	2-4	UD		14		35	16	19	52				2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		17									3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		16				<u> </u>					4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		16									2.75	Poorly Graded Sand with
	J														Silt (SP-SM)
	6	10-12	UD		17									3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		15		36	17	19	51				2.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-16	UD		17	113					0.55			2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)

Legena:

UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field

UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Designates consolidation test Performed

AG - Auger Cutting in Field SS - Split Spoon Sample SPT - Standard Penetration Test

# ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052

TEL: (713) 748-3717

FAX: (713) 748-3748

## PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS AREA

COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3

CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165

	Sample						imita		LINDDAIN	ED CHEVD C	TDENCTU	(TCE)			
_	•	Sample	;	$\overline{}$	(%)	ocf	Atter	berg L	ıınıts		UNDRAIN	ED SHEAR S	INENGIA	(137)	
BORING NO.	NO.	DEPTH (ft)	TYPE	SPT (blows/ft)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (	ור	П	ld	PERCENT PASSING SIEVE 200 (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (TSF)	UU TEST ( CONFINING PRESSURE ) ( TSF )	TORVANE	POCKET PENETRO- METER	TYPE OF MATERIAL
B-10	1	0-2	SS	_	7	_	_								Silty-Clayey Sand (SC- SM) fill
	2	2-4	UD		10		24	15	9	51				1.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL) fill
	3	4-6	UD		16		<u> </u>	10		<u> </u>				3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		15									4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		15	110					0.85			2.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		12		25	15	10	52				3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		17	111						1.17(0.65)		4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-16	SS	22	15							, ,			Silty Sand (SM)
	9	16-17	UD		21		46	18	28					2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-11	1	0-2	AU		17										Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	2	2-4	UD		20		37	17	20	51				1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		18									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		19									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		17									2.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		17	111					1.15			3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		17		37	17	20	53				0.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-12	1	0-2	UD		22		30	16	14					1.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	2	2-4	UD		20									2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		19									2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		19	109					0.95			2.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		17		49	19	30	54				3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		17									3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)

Legend:

UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field

UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Designates consolidation test Performed

AG - Auger Cutting in Field

SS - Split Spoon Sample SPT - Standard Penetration Test

# ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052

TEL: (713) 748-3717

FAX: (713) 748-3748

## PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS AREA

COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3

CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165

	Sample					£ (7.18		berg L	imite		LINDRAIN	ED SHEAR S		(TSF)	
		Jampie	-	≘	(%)	(pcf)	Allei	Deig L		4	UNDRAIN	LD SIILAN S	IIILNGIII	(131)	
BORING NO.	NO.	DEPTH (ft)	TYPE	SPT (blows/ft)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (	ᄇ	PL	Id	PERCENT PASSING SIEVE 200 (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (TSF)	UU TEST ( CONFINING PRESSURE ) ( TSF )	TORVANE	POCKET PENETRO- METER	TYPE OF MATERIAL
B-13	1	0-2	UD		19									2.00	Silty-Clayey Sand (SC- SM) fill
	2	2-4	UD		24		59		39	62				2.00	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	3	4-6	UD		17									3.50	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	4	6-8	UD		15									4.50	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	5	8-10	UD		16	116					2.05			4.50	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	6	10-12	UD		18		50	19	31	51				4.00	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	7	12-14	UD		17	111						1.93(0.65)		3.50	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	8	14-15	UD		19									3.50	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
B-14	1	0-2	AU		13		25	15	10	52					Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	2	2-4	UD		12					-				4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		9									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		10									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		10	122					2.25			1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		10		40	17	23	51				4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-13	UD		11									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-15	1	0-2	AU		5									11.75	Silty Sand (SM)
2 .0	2	2-4	UD		8		28	15	13	51				4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		6									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		9									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		9	117	33	16	17		2.05			4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		15									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	123	UD		17									3.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
			-							1		ı	l .	l .	, , (- )

Legend:

UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field

UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Designates consolidation test Performed

AG - Auger Cutting in Field

SS - Split Spoon Sample SPT - Standard Penetration Test

### ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC. PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052 COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3 **CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165** TEL: (713) 748-3717 FAX: (713) 748-3748 **Atterberg Limits UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH (TSF)** Sample WATER CONTENT (%) SPT (blows/ft) **BORING NO.** DENSITY **PERCENT** DEPTH (ft) **UNCONFINED UU TEST PASSING POCKET TYPE OF MATERIAL** COMPRESSION (CONFINING SIEVE 200 귑 ₫ TORVANE PENETRO-PRESSURE) TEST (%) METER (TSF) DRY (TSF) Silty-Clayey Sand (SC-B-16 1 0-2 UD 16 19 14 5 41 1.00 SM) fill Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 4.50 2 2-4 UD 11 3 4-6 UD 12 4.50 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 4 6-8 UD 13 4.50 3.50 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) UD 16 5 8-10 110 1.45 UD 14 38 3.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 6 17 10-12 21 UD 4.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 12-13 11 UD 0.50 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) B-17 0-2 24 2 2-4 UD 20 39 17 22 52 0.50 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 4-6 UD 1.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 3 21 UD Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 4 6-8 18 1.50 5 UD 17 1.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 8-10 44 18 26 UD 1.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 6 10-12 18 107 0.30 3.50 12-134 UD 18 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) UD 0.75 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) B-18 0-2 21 41 17 24 66 2 2-4 UD 18 0.50 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) UD Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 3 4-6 15 3.50 4 6-8 UD 22 4.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) UD 4.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 5 8-10 12 109 1.55 UD Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 6 10-12 22 46 18 28 3.50 UD 2.50 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 7 12-13 20 Legena: UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field AG - Auger Cutting in Field Poorly SS - Split Spoon Sample UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Graded Designates consolidation test Performed SPT - Standard Penetration Test

ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

## ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052

TEL: (713) 748-3717

FAX: (713) 748-3748

# PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA

COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3

CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165

		Sample	)		(%)	cf)	Atter	berg L	imits		UNDRAIN	ED SHEAR S	TRENGTH	(TSF)	
BORING NO.	NO.	<b>DEPTH (ft)</b>	TYPE	SPT (blows/ft)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	11	PL	Ē	PERCENT PASSING SIEVE 200 (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (TSF)	UU TEST ( CONFINING PRESSURE ) ( TSF )	TORVANE	POCKET PENETRO- METER	TYPE OF MATERIAL
B-19	1	0-2	UD		18									1.00	Silty-Clayey Sand (SC- SM) fill
	2	2-4	UD		17		30	16	14	51				0.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		14									4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		16									4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		14	111					0.95			2.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		8									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	SS	15	14					15					Silty Sand (SM)
	8	14-16	UD		16	116						2.60 (0.72)		4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	9	161	UD		16									4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-20	1	0-2	UD		6									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	2	2-4	UD		5		30	16	14	56				4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		8									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		8									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		11	122					2.25			4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		11		34	16	18					4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-21	1	0-2	UD		16		30	16	14	60	I			2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
52.	2	2-4	UD		15									2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		15									3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		17	114					0.65			2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		16		31	16	15					2.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	SS	19	6					18					Silty Sand (SM
	7	2-13.5	SS	19	6										Silty Sand (SM

Legend:

UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field

UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Designates consolidation test Performed

AG - Auger Cutting in Field

SS - Split Spoon Sample SPT - Standard Penetration Test

## ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052

TEL: (713) 748-3717

FAX: (713) 748-3748

# PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA

COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3

CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165

	Sample & Sample Atterberg Limits				imits		UNDRAIN	IED SHEAR S	TRENGTH	(TSF)					
BORING NO.	NO.	DEPTH (ft)	TYPE	SPT (blows/ft)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (pcf)	=======================================	PL	ā	PERCENT PASSING SIEVE 200 (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (TSF)	UU TEST ( CONFINING PRESSURE ) ( TSF )	TORVANE	POCKET PENETRO- METER	TYPE OF MATERIAL
B-22	1	0-2	UD		25									1.50	Silty-Clayey Sand (SC- SM) fill
	2	2-4	UD		19		56	20	36	67				2.75	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	3	4-6	UD		14									3.50	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	4	6-8	UD		15									3.00	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	5	8-10	UD		17		45	18	27	59				3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		18	110					1.00			3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	SS	9	14										Silty Sand (SM)
	8	14-15.5	SS	9	15									`	Silty Sand (SM)
B-23	1	0-2	UD		8						I			4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	2	2-4	UD		9		33	16	17	57				4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		10									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		13									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		14									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		15	111	44	18	26	53	2.15			4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		13									1.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-15.5	SS	15	8									0.75	Silty Sand (SM)
B-24	1	0-2	UD		21		56	20	36	59				1.00	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	2	2-4	UD		18									2.50	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	3	4-6	UD		14									4.00	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	4	6-8	UD		14									4.50	Sandy Fat Clay (CH)
	5	8-10	UD		12	123					2.25			4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		14	122						3.05 (0.58)		4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		14		39	17	22					2.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-15.5	SS	16	4					16					Poorly Graded Sand with Silt (SP-SM)

Legena:

UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Designates consolidation test Performed

AG - Auger Cutting in Field SS - Split Spoon Sample SPT - Standard Penetration Test

### ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES. INC. PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052 COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3 **CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165** TEL: (713) 748-3717 FAX: (713) 748-3748 **Atterberg Limits UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH (TSF)** Sample WATER CONTENT (%) SPT (blows/ft) **BORING NO.** DENSITY **PERCENT** DEPTH (ft) **UNCONFINED UU TEST PASSING POCKET TYPE OF MATERIAL** COMPRESSION (CONFINING SIEVE 200 占 ₫ TORVANE PENETRO-PRESSURE) TEST (%) METER (TSF) DRY (TSF) Silty-Clayey Sand (SC-B-25 1 0-2 UD 21 1.50 SM) fill Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 1.50 2 2-4 UD 16 34 16 18 60 3 4-6 UD 14 4.50 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 4 6-8 UD 13 4.50 3.75 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) UD 15 5 8-10 UD 13 4.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 6 31 16 15 52 10-12 UD 110 0.55 2.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 12-14 10 UD 23 1.00 Sandy Fat Clay (CH) B-26 0-2 2 2-4 UD 22 50 19 31 56 1.00 Sandy Fat Clay (CH) 4-6 UD 3.00 Sandy Fat Clay (CH) 3 15 UD 15 Sandy Fat Clay (CH) 4 6-8 3.50 5 UD 15 1.00 Sandy Fat Clay (CH) 8-10 118 1.90 UD 1.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 6 10-12 15 30 16 14 54 1.75 12-14 UD 15 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) UD 0.75 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) B-27 0-2 9 2 2-4 UD 11 2.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) UD Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 3 4-6 13 25 15 10 51 3.50 4 6-8 UD 13 4.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) UD 3.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 5 8-10 13 12 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 6 10-12 UD 30 16 14 52 4.00 UD 0.60 2.00 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 7 12-14 11 109 Legena: UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field AG - Auger Cutting in Field Poorly SS - Split Spoon Sample UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Graded Designates consolidation test Performed SPT - Standard Penetration Test

ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

# ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052

TEL: (713) 748-3717

FAX: (713) 748-3748

# PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA

COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3

CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165

	Sample Sample Atterberg										-			1	
		Sample	e		(%)	(pcf)	Atter	berg L	imits		UNDRAIN	ED SHEAR S	TRENGTH	(TSF)	
BORING NO.	NO.	DEPTH (ft)	TYPE	SPT (blows/ft)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (p	'n	PL	Ы	PERCENT PASSING SIEVE 200 (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (TSF)	UU TEST ( CONFINING PRESSURE ) ( TSF )	TORVANE	POCKET PENETRO- METER	TYPE OF MATERIAL
B-28	1	0-2	UD		11		18	14	4	37				1.50	Silty-Clayey Sand (SC- SM) fill
	2	2-4	UD		12									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		15									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		15	118					1.75			4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		13		35	16	19					2.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		13									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		12	119						1.45 (0.65)		4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-15.5	SS	14	4										Silty Sand (SM)
B-29	1	0-2	AU		9		17	14	3	43					Sity Sand (SM)
	2	2-4	UD		18									2.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		14									3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		12									1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		14		41	17	24					1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		15	117					1.10			3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-30	1	0-2	AU		3									0.75	Silty Sand (SM)
	2	2-4	SS	31	4					29					Silty Sand (SM)
	3	4-6	UD		11		48	18	30	51				4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		11									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		10									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		11	121								4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	UD		10		36	17	19					4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	8	14-15	UD		25									2.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)

Legend:

UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field

UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Designates consolidation test Performed

AG - Auger Cutting in Field

SS - Split Spoon Sample SPT - Standard Penetration Test

## ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052

TEL: (713) 748-3717

FAX: (713) 748-3748

# PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA

COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3

CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165

	Sample Attorborg									CONCOLI	ANTITIOUECT	TOMBER GI	<del>- 100</del>		
		Sample	е		(%)	(pcf)	Atte	berg L	imits		UNDRAIN	IED SHEAR S	TRENGTH	(TSF)	
BORING NO.	NO.	DEPTH (ft)	TYPE	SPT (blows/ft)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (p	11	PL	Ē	PERCENT PASSING SIEVE 200 (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (TSF)	UU TEST ( CONFINING PRESSURE ) ( TSF )	TORVANE	POCKET PENETRO- METER	TYPE OF MATERIAL
B-31	1	0-2	UD		17		35	16	19	52				2.00	Silty-Clayey Sand (SC- SM) fill
	2	2-4	UD		18									1.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		13									4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		13		38	17	21					3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		14	114					1.10			4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		18									3.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-32	1	0-2	UD		5										Silty Sand (SM)
	2	2-4	UD		13		42	18	24	52				4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		11									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		10									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	D		19		39	17	22					4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		9	120					2.15			1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-33	1	0-2	AU		7									7 (10)	Silty Sand (SM)
	2	2-4	UD		15									3.25	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		13		43	18	25	52				0.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		12	122					1.95			4.25	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		14									3.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		14	118	47	18	29			2.54(0.58)		3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	SS	19	9					15					Silty Sand (SM)
	8	14-15.5	SS	21	8										Silty Sand (SM)

Legend:

UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field

UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab

Designates consolidation test Performed

AG - Auger Cutting in Field SS - Split Spoon Sample

SPT - Standard Penetration Test

## ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052

TEL: (713) 748-3717

FAX: (713) 748-3748

# PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA

COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3

CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165

		Sample	•	_	(%)	(bct)	Atter	berg L	imits		UNDRAIN	IED SHEAR S	TRENGTH	(TSF)	
BORING NO.	NO.	<b>DEPTH (ft)</b>	TYPE	SPT (blows/ft)	WATER CONTENT (%)	DRY DENSITY (p	11	PL	ā	PERCENT PASSING SIEVE 200 (%)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST (TSF)	UU TEST ( CONFINING PRESSURE ) ( TSF )	TORVANE	POCKET PENETRO- METER	TYPE OF MATERIAL
B-34	1	0-2	AU		4		19	14	5	41					Silty-Clayey Sand (SC- SM) fill
	2	2-4	UD		8									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		12									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		12									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		17									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		13	109					1.00			3.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-13	UD		12		30	16	14	51				2.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
B-35	1	0-2	UD		14									4.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	2	2-4	UD		12		32	16	16	51				4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		14									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		13									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		14	117					1.90			1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		11		33	16	17					1.00	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	7	12-14	SS	20	6					23					Silty Sand (SM)
B-36	1	0-2	UD		13		31	16	15	69				0.75	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	2	2-4	UD		11									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	3	4-6	UD		10									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	4	6-8	UD		10	125					1.25			4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	5	8-10	UD		13		49	19	30	67				4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)
	6	10-12	UD		15									4.50	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)

Legend:

UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field

UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab

Designates consolidation test Performed

AG - Auger Cutting in Field SS - Split Spoon Sample

SPT - Standard Penetration Test

### ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC. PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77052 COH WBS NO: S-000035-0181-3 CONSULTANT PROJECT NUMBER: G13-165 FAX: (713) 748-3748 TEL: (713) 748-3717 **Atterberg Limits UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH (TSF)** Sample WATER CONTENT (%) SPT (blows/ft) BORING NO. DENSITY **PERCENT** DEPTH (ft) **UNCONFINED UU TEST PASSING POCKET TYPE OF MATERIAL** COMPRESSION (CONFINING SIEVE 200 ₫ TORVANE PENETRO-PRESSURE) **TEST** (%) **METER** DRY (TSF) (TSF) Silty-Clayey Sand (SC-5 B-37 1 0-2 ΑU 20 14 6 42 SM) fill Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 4.50 2 2-4 UD 8 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 3 4-6 UD 9 4.50 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 4 6-8 UD 9 126 2.25 4.50 4.50 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 5 8-10 UD 9 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) 6 UD 2.86 (0.58) 4.50 10-12 11 118 Sandy Lean Clay (CL) UD 23 4.50 12-13 15 8 1.00 1.00 0.75 Legena: UD - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Field AG - Auger Cutting in Field Poorly SS - Split Spoon Sample UL - Undisturbed Sample Extruded in Lab Graded Designates consolidation test Performed SPT - Standard Penetration Test

# TABLE 4.1 Marston Soil Coefficients (C<sub>d</sub>) for Trench Conduits

 $A = K \mu' = \cdot 1924$  Granular materials without cohesion

 $D = K\mu^{r} = \cdot 130$  Ordinary maximum for clay

 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{K} \mu^{\mathbf{J}} = \mathbf{0}$  165 Maximum for sand and gravel

 $E = K\mu' = \cdot 110$  Maximum for saturated clay

 $C = K\mu^{\dagger} = \bullet$  150 Maximum for saturated top soil

H <sub>/B<sub>d</sub></sub>	А	В	С	D	E
0.05	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
0.10	0.098	0.098	0.099	0.099	0.099
0.15	0.146	0.146	0.147	0.147	0.148
0.20	0.192	0.194	0.194	0.195	0.196
0.25	0.238	0.240	0.241	0.242	0.243
0.30	0.283	0.286	0.287	0.289	0.290
0.35	0.327	0.331	0.332	0.335	0.337
0.40	0.371	0.375	0.377	0.380	0.383
0.45	0.413	.0.418	0.421	0.425	0.428
0.50	0.455	0.461	0.464	0.469	0.473
0.55	0.496	0.503	0.507	0.512	0.518
0.60	0.536	0.544	0.549	0.555	0.562
0.65	0.575	0.585	0.591	0.598	0.606
0.70	0.614	0.625	0.631	0.640	0.649
0.75	0.651	0.664	0.672	0.681	0.691
0.80	0.689	0.703	0.711	0.722	0.734
0.85	0.725	0.741	0.750	0.763	0.775
0.90	0.761	0.779	0.789	0.802	0.817
0.95	0.796	0.816	0.827	0.842	0.857

		,	<b>,</b>		
H <sub>/Bd</sub>	А	В	С	D	Е
3.00	1.780	1.904	1.978	2.083	2.196
3.10	1.810	1.941	2.018	2.128	2.247
3.20	1.840	1.976	2.057	2.172	2.297
3.30	1.869	2.010	2.095	2.215	2.346
3.40	1.896	2.044	2.131	2.257	2.394
3.50	1.923	2.076	2.167	2.298	2.441
3.60	1.948	2.107	2.201	2.338	2.487
3.70	1.973	2.137	2.235	2.376	2.531
3.80	1.997	2.166	2.267	2.414	2.575
3.90	2.019	2.194	2.299	2.451	2.618
4.00	2.041	2.221	2.329	2.487	2.660
4.10	2.062	2.247	2.359	2.522	2.701
4.20	2.082	2.273	2.388	2.556	2.741
4.30	2.102	2.297	2.416	2.589	2.780
4.40	2.121	2.321	2.443	2.621	2.819
4.50	2.139	2.344	2.469	2.652	2.856
4.60	2.156	2.366	2.495	2.683	2.893
4.70	2.173	2.388	2.520	2.713	2.929
4.80	2.189	2.409	2.543	2.742	2.964

Source: American Water Works Association, Manual of Water Supply Practices, "Concrete Pressure Pipe, AMMA M9

MARSTON SOIL COEFFICIENTS (C <sub>d</sub> )
FOR TRENCH CONDUITS

ASSOCIATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748

WBS NO. S-00035-0181-4

WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA

PROJECT NO. : G13-165

TABLE 4 (1 of 2)

TABLE 4.1 (cont)

H/B <sub>d</sub>	A	В	С	D	E
1.00	0.830	0.852	0.864	0.881	0.898
1.05	0.864	0.887	0.901	0.919	0.938
1.10	0.897	0.922	0.937	0.957	0.977
1.15	0.929	0.957	0.973	0.994	1.016
1.20	0.961	0.991	1.008	1.031	1.055
1.25	0.992	1.024	1.042	1.067	1.093
1.30	1.023	1.057	1.076	1.103	1.131
1.35	1.053	1.089	1.110	1.139	1.168
1.40	1.082	1.121	1.143	1.173	1.205
1.45	1.111	1.152	1.176	1.208	1.241
1.50	1.140	1.183	1.208	1.242	1.278
1.55	1.167	1.213	1.240	1.276	1.313
1.60	1.195	1.243	1.271	1.309	1.349
1.65	1.221	1.272	1.301	1.342	1.384
1.70	1.248	1.301	1.332	1.374	1.418
1.75	1.273	1.329	1.361	1.406	1.452
1.80	1.299	1.357	1.391	1.437	1.486
1.85	1.323	1.385	1.420	1.469	1.520
1.90	1.348	1.412	1.448	1.499	1.553
1.95	1.372	1.438	1.476	1.530	1.586
2.00	1.395	1.464	1.504	1.560	1.618
2.10	1.440	1.515	1.558	1.618	1.682
2.20	1.484	1.564	1.610	1.675	1.744
2.30	1.526	1.612	1.661	1.731	1.805
2.40	1.567	1.658	1.711	1.785	1.865
2.50	1.606	1.702	1.759	1.838	1.923
2.60	1.643	1.745	1.805	1.890	1.980
2.70	1.679	1.787	1.850	1.940	2.036
2.80	1.714	1.827	1.894	1.989	2.090
2.90	1.747	1.867	1.937	2.037	2.144

		,			
H <sub>/Bd</sub>	Α	В	С	D	E
4.90	2.204	2.429	2.567	2.770	2.999
5.00	2.219	2.448	2.590	2.798	3.032
5.10	2.234	2.467	2.612	2.825	3.065
5.20	2.247	2.486	2.633	2.851	3.098
5.30	2.261	2.503	2.654	2.877	3.129
5.40	2.273	2.520	2.674	2.901	3.160
5.50	2.286	2.537	2.693	2.926	3.190
5.60	2.298	2.553	2.712	2.949	3.220
5.70	2.309	2.568	2.730	2.972	3.248
5.80	2.320	2.583	2.748	2.995	3.277
5.90	2.330	2.598	2.766	3.017	3.304
6.00	2.340	2.612	2.782	3.038	3.331
6.20	2.360	2.639	2.814	3.079	3.383
6.40	2.377	2.664	2.845	3.118	3.433
6.60	2.394	2.687	2.873	3.155	3.481
6.80	2.409	2.709	2.900	3.190	3.527
7.00	2.423	2.730	2.925	3.223	3.571
7.20	2.436	2.749	2.949	3.255	3.613
7.40	2.448	2.767	2.971	3.285	3.653
7.60	2.459	2.784	2.992	3.313	3.691
7.80	2.470	2.799	3.012	3.340	3.728
8.00	2.479	2.814	3.031	3.366	3.763
8.50	2.500	2.847	3.073	3.424	3.845
9.00	2.517	2.875	3.109	3,476	3.918
9.50	2.532	2.898	3.141	3.521	3.983
10.0	2.543	2.919	3.167	3.560	4.042
15.0	2.591	3.009	3.296	3.768	4.378
20.0	2.598	3.026	3.325	3.825	4.490
30.0	2.599	3.030	3.333	3.845	4.539
40.0	2.599	3.030	3.333	3.846	4.545

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{MARSTON SOIL COEFFICIENTS} \ \, (\text{C}_{\text{d}}) \\ \text{FOR TRENCH CONDUITS} \end{array}$ 

ASSOCIATED TESTING LABAORATORIES, INC. 3143 YELLOWSTONE BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS TEL: (713) 748-3717 Fax: (713) 748-3748

WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS S. AREA

WBS No. S-00035-0181-4

PROJECT NO.: G13-165

TABLE 4 (2 of 2)

# APPENDIX 1 PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT SITE

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT SITE ATL PROJECT No.: G13-165 WBS No: S-000035-0181-4 WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA



Looking East On Neuens Road From Gessner



Looking North On Witte Road From Haddington Drive

# PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT SITE ATL PROJECT No.: G13-165 WBS No: S-000035-0181-4 WATER LINE REPLACEMENT IN SPRING WOODS SOUTH AREA



Looking West On Whiteside Lane From Witte Road



Looking East On Long Point Road From Gessner

# APPENDIX 2 PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION REPORTS

PIEZOME'	TER INSTA	ALLATION F	REPORT
PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMEN AREA WBS No.: S-00	NT IN SPRING 0035-0181-4	WOODS SOUTH	PIEZOMETER NO.: B-1 (PZ-1)
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.	DESIGN CONS		CITY OF HOUSTON
COMPLETION DATE:7-22-13			
DRY AUGERED0 TO17 FT			
WASH BORED TO FT	DEPTH		
DRILING FLUID:	(FT) 0		
DEVELOPMENT DATE:7-22-13			TYPE OF BACKFILL CEMENT-BENTONITE
METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT: <u>BAILING</u>		4 ft	RISER TYPE PVC CASING
WATER LEVEL READING:			TYPE OF SEAL  BENTONITE
DATE READING	6		TYPE OF COUPLING  THREADED
7–23–13 DRY		5ft	TYPE OF FILTER  FILTER SAND
7–29–13			SCREEN TYPE SLOT
		5ft	I.D. 2"  SLOT SIZE 0.01"
	16	164	TYPE OF BOTTOM CAP
		1ft	6" —
		'	'
	(NOT TO S	'CALE)	
REMARKS:			
NOTES:	DRILLED BY;	STARTED:	
	VAN & SON	7-22-13	ATL job No. G13-165
	LOGGED BY:	COMPLETED: 7-22-13	-
	CHECKED BY: JITU	APPROVED BY: PST	SHEET1 OF3
ASSOCIATE		ABORATORIES,	

PIEZOME	TER INSTA	ALLATION F	REPORT
PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT AREA WBS No.:S-00	NT IN SPRING 10035-0181-4	WOODS SOUTH	PIEZOMETER NO.: B-4 (PZ-2)
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT	DESIGN CONS	SULTANT	CIMIN OF HOLICMON
ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.	VanDeWiele &	CITY OF HOUSTON	
COMPLETION DATE: 7-22-13			
DRY AUGERED0 TO19 FT			
WASH BORED TO FT			
DRILING FLUID:	DEPTH (FT) 0		
DEVELOPMENT DATE:7-22-13			TYPE OF BACKFILL
METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:BAILING		6 ft	CEMENT-BENTONITE
			RISER PVC CASING
	6		I.D. 2"
WATER LEVEL READING:	7	1ft	TYPE OF SEAL BENTONITE
	8	1ft	TYPE OF COUPLING
DATE READING			
7–23–13 DRY		5ft	TYPE OF FILTER FILTER SAND
7-29-13 DRY	13		SCREEN
8-22-13 DRY		( 9 ). ( 9 ). ( 9 ). ( 10 ).	TYPE <u>SLOT</u> 1.D. <u>2"</u>
		5ft	SLOT SIZE
	18	1.81	TYPE OF BOTTOM CAP
	<u> 19</u>	1ft	THREADED PVC  6" →
			6
	(NOT TO S	CALE)	
REMARKS:			
	Ī	<u> </u>	
NOTES:	DRILLED BY;	STARTED: 7-22-13	
	VAN & SON LOGGED BY:		ATL job No. G13–165
	PV	COMPLETED:   7-22-13	
	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:	
	JITU	PST	SHEET _2_ OF _3_
ASSOCIATE	D TESTING I	ABORATORIES,	INC.

PIEZOME	TER INSTA	ALLATION F	REPORT
PROJECT NAME: WATER LINE REPLACEMENT AREA WBS No.:S-00	NT IN SPRING 10035-0181-4	WOODS SOUTH	PIEZOMETER NO.: B-10 (PZ-3)
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT ASSOCIATED TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.	DESIGN CONS		CITY OF HOUSTON
COMPLETION DATE: 7-22-13			
DRY AUGERED0 TO17 FT			
WASH BORED TO FT	DEPTH		
DRILING FLUID:	(FT) 0		
DEVELOPMENT DATE:7-22-13  METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT:BAILING		4 ft	TYPE OF BACKFILL CEMENT-BENTONITE
	4		RISER TYPE I.D. PVC CASING 2"
WATER LEVEL READING:			TYPE OF SEAL  BENTONITE
DATE READING	6		TYPE OF COUPLING  THREADED
7–23–13 DRY		5ft	TYPE OF FILTER <u>FILTER SAND</u>
7–29–13 DRY 8–22–13 DRY			SCREEN TYPE SLOT
DK1		5ft	I.D. 2"  SLOT SIZE 0.01"
	16	101	TYPE OF BOTTOM CAP
	17	1ft	6" -
		l	'
	(NOT TO S	'CALE)	
REMARKS:			
NOTES:	DRILLED BY;	STARTED:	
	VAN & SON	7-22-13	ATL job No. G13–165
	LOGGED BY:	COMPLETED: 7-22-13	-
	CHECKED BY:  JITU	APPROVED BY: PST	SHEET _ 3 _ OF _ 3 _
ASSOCIATE	1	ABORATORIES,	

Attention Owner: Confidentiality Privilege Notice on reverse side of owner's copy.

Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation

Water Well Driller/Pump Installer Program

P.O. Box 12157 Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-7880 FAX (512) 463-8616

Toll free (800) 803-9202

Email address: water.well@license.state.tx.us

WELL, REPORT

This form must be completed and filed with the department and owner within 60 days upon completion of the well.

1) OWNER		A. WEI	AL IDENTIF	ICATION			ATION	NDATA		Professional Control			
Name			Address	WW 1.4				City		State	Zip	<b>^</b>	
City of Housto  2) WELL LOG			611 Walker	F100F 14				Housto	·D	Tx	<u> </u> 7700	4	
County	CATION		Physical Address					City		State	Zip		
Harris			SEC of Neu	ens Rd at	Gessi	ner (pz-	1)	Housto	n	Tx	7708	0	
3) Type of Wo	rk	Lat.	0 1	**	Long	<b>[.</b>	0	1	"   Grid # (	5-12-5		f	
New Well		g 4) Proposed		Monito	or [	Environ		oil Boring	☐ Domestic			N↑	
Replacement	Deepening								ering Testwe				
	***************************************	Rig Supply	Stock or Liv					approved?		0			
6) Drilling Da			iameter of H					thod (che	· [				
Started _	7/22/2013	Dia. (in)	From (ft) Surface	To (ft)	<u> </u>	Driven Air Rotary Mud Rotar			· }				
Completed	7/22/2013	_ 4	0	177		Bored Air Hammer Cable Tool Jetted Hollow Stem Auger							
completed	TIMMIMOLO		U	17		$\equiv$	erse Circui	-	in Auger				
				<del> </del>	-+	Othe	т dry a	uger		L			
From (ft)	To (ft) Descr	iption and colo	r of formation	material	9	3) Borel	nole Co	ompletio	n 🗌 Open H	ole 🗌	Straigh	nt Wall	
0	8 SaCl								avel Packed				
8	12 CISa				(	Gravel Pac	ked inte	rval from	ft. to	ft. Size:			
12	17 SaCl					Casing			nd Well Scree	n Data			
						Dia.	New Or	Steel, Plast Perf., Slotte	c, etc.	Setting	; (ft)	Gage Casing	
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(in.)	Used	Screen Mfg	, if commercial PVC Riser	From	To	Screen	
					-+	$-\frac{2}{2}$	n n		PVC Screen	0 12	12 17	.010	
.,,,,,								SCA 40	VC SCICCII	I An	- 11	.010	
							1 6	150				:	
						/) ABNU	uar Sea	al Data: i	.e. (from <u>0</u> ft to <u>100</u> ft. #sacks & ma	fi #sacks & .	material <u>]</u>	3 cement)	
								to <u>10</u>				ite	
	(Use reverse side o			***************************************					ft. #sacks & ma				
	☐ Well p		8 hours		1	Method Used							
	na Cement/Bento o (ft) From (		Mariana	ed & # Sacks		Distance to septic field or other concentrated contamination <b>na</b> ft.							
110/11(19	O(11) Troint	ity TO(it)	ivialeriai us	eu & # Sucks	Contractor Art	Distance to Property Line ft Method na Verified: na							
								mpletion	1 (If steel cased, leav	o blonk)			
						Surfac			Surface Slo		eđ		
14) Type Pum			F		-	Pitless			Alternative				
☐ Turbine ☐ Other <u>na</u>	Jet	Submersible	Cylinder		1	1) Wat	er Lev	el				-	
	vls, cylinder, jet, etc	c., ft.			S	tatic level	dry ft.		Date 7/22	2/2013			
		··, IE.			/	Artesian F	low	gpm					
15) Water Tes					983	2) Pack	November of Contract of						
	ımp 🔲 Bailer 🔲				1200	уре		Depth	Туре	I	Depth		
riciu. <u>Ha</u> gpin wi	th ft. draw	down after	hrs.		2	0/40		10-17					
16) Water Qua	lity							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	Depth of Strata	ı: Was a c	hemical analysis	made? \ \	res 🕅	No							
Did you knowingly	penetrate a strata v	which contains unde	sirable constitue	nts? Yes	N	o If yes,	Continue	<b>:</b> :					
Check One:	Naturally po	or-quality groundy	vater – type					(i.e. gas, oi	1, etc.)				
	Hazardous r	naterial/waste conta	amination encour	ntered		Other	(describ	e)					
informed that such	nile drilling, deepen well must be compl	ing, or otherwise a eted or phaged in	Itering the above	described w	ell, una	lesirable v	vater or i	constituents	s was encountered	and the lar	idowner	was	
Company or Inc	dividual's Name	(type or print)	Van and So	ns Drillin	g Ser	vice			Lic. No. 290	27/			
Address 319	John Alber	Winds Winds Thomas Lorens L.		City F					State Tx		7076		
Signature		XI MAN M	8/21/2		Signat				I A	<u>ر برندا</u> /	/ / /		
Ticenso	ed Driller/Pump In	istaller ;	Dat				Ард	prentice		767	Date		

### Attention Owner:

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Water Well Driller/Pump Installer Program
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Toll free (800) 803-9202

Email address: water.well@license.state.tx.us

WELL REPORT

This form must be completed and filed with the department and owner within 60 days upon completion of the well.

1) OWNER	A. WEI		CATION A	ND LOC	AHUN	DATA	THE STATE OF THE S	1911 July 1911		
Name City of Houston Geo Dept		Address 611 Walker l	Floor 14			City Houston		State Tx	Zip 7700	12.
2) WELL LOCATION		UXX	1001 11			riouscon		18.8	17700	
County		Physical Address				City		State	Zip	
Harris		Witte Rd S. o	of Neuens R	d (pz-2)		Houston		Tx	7708	0
3) Type of Work	Lat.	0 1	" T.c	ng.	0	1 11	Grid# 6	5-12-5		
		Use (check)			mental S	oil Boring	Domestic	5)		N↑
Replacement Deepening		☐ Irrigation [		-				1 '		117
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Rig Supply	Stock or Live				approved?		1		
6) Drilling Date		iameter of Ho				thod (check)				
Started 7/22/2013	Dia. (in)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Driv		Air Rotary	Mud Rotary	,		*
		Surface	Bore		Air Hammer	Cable Tool				
Completed <u>7/22/2013</u>	4	0	19	Jette	ed _	Hollow Stem A	uger			
,					erse Circu					j
				T Othe	er dry a	uger		L		
From (ft) To (ft) Descrip	tion and colo	r of formation	material	8) Bore	hole Co	ompletion	Open Ho	ole 🗍	Straigl	nt Wall
0 4 SaCIF						ed 🔲 Grave				z 12
4 19 SaCl				Gravel Pag	cked inte	rval from	ft. to	ft. Size:		
				Casing	, Blanl	k Pipe, and	Well Scree	n Data		
				Dia.	New Or	Steel, Plastic, et Perf., Slotted, et	C.	Settin	g (ft)	Gage Casing
				(in.)	Used	Screen Mfg., if	commercial	From	То	Screen .
				2	n	Sch 40 PV		0	14	010
				2	n	Sch 40 PV	C Screen	14	19	.010
						al Data: i.e. (1	from <u>0</u> ft to <u>100</u>	ft #sacks &	material ,	13 cement)
		-		from <u>0</u>	ft.	to $\frac{10}{12}$ find the first	t. #sacks & ma	terial <u>1 c</u>	ement	
films causes side of 3	Vell Omnark son	w Hannaganana		from <u>10</u>	ft.	to 12 fi	t. #sacks & ma	terial <u>.5</u>	<u>benton</u>	ite
(Use reverse side of V				from	ft.	. to fi	t. #sacks & ma	terial		
Casing left in well: <b>na</b> Cement/Bentonii				ì	Method Used  Distance to centre field or other concentrated contemination 119.					
From (ft) To (ft) From (ft)		Material use	d & # Sarks	Distance to septic field or other concentrated contamination <b>na</b> ft.  Distance to Property Line ft Method <b>na</b>						
29,(19)				Verified: 1		ty Ellic	it wichiod <u>ita</u>			
						ompletion (If	steel cased leav	e blank)		
				Surfac			Surface Sle		led	4
14) Type Pump				1==	Adapter	=	Alternative			
Turbine Jet	Submersible	Cylinder		11) Wat						
Other na				- Static leve			Date 7/22	2/2013		
Depth to pump bowls, cylinder, jet, etc.,	ft.			Artesian F		gpm	-			
15) Water Test				12) Pac	kers					.,
Type test 🗌 Pump 🔲 Bailer 🔲 Je	tted 🔲 Estimat	ed		Туре		Depth	Type		Depth	1
Yield: <b>na</b> gpm with ft. drawdo	wn after	hrs.		20/40		12-19				
16) Water Quality										
Type of water: Depth of Strata:	Was a c	hemical analysis i	made? Yes	⊠ No						
Did you knowingly penetrate a strata wh	ch contains und	esirable constituer	ıts? 💹 Yes 🗋							ì
	Check One:  Naturally poor-quality groundwater – type Hydrocarbons (i.e. gas, oil, etc.)  Hazardous material/waste contamination encountered Other (describe)									
				Other	r (describ	ne)				
I certify that while drilling, deepening informed that such well must be complete.	s, or omerwise o ed or plugged in	wering ine above such a manner as	uescrivea well, to avoid iniurv	unaestrable or pollution	water or	constituents wa	is encountered	and the la	ndowner	* ห <i>ูลร</i>
Company or Individual's Name (	type or print)	Van and So	ns Drilling	Service		I	ic. No. 290	3M		
Address 319 John Alber	g Tage			uston			ite Tx		77076	
Signature ( L V VA VM	ARRAMA (D)	8/21/2	0.00	gnature		1-20		/	' '	,
Licensed Driller/Pump Ins	aller )	Dat		34.5	Ap	prentice			Date	

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WELL REPORT

This form must be completed and filed with the department and owner within 60 days upon completion of the well.

1) OWNER	A. WEI	LLIDENTIFI	CATION	AND LOC	ATIO					
Name City of Houston Geo Dept		Address 611 Walker I	Floor 14			City Houston		State Tx	Zip 7700	32
		OII WAIKEL	1001 14			HOUSTON		JAX	1//00	14
County		Physical Address			65 6	City		State	Zip	
Harris	processors.	Witte Rd S. o	of Hanka	Dr (pz-3)		Houston		Tx	7708	30
3) Type of Work	Lat.	0 ,	11	Long.	0	,	" Grid#	55125		
New Well Reconditioning		Use (check)	Monitor	Environ	mental S	oil Boring	Domestic			N↑
Replacement Deepening	Industrial	☐ Irrigation [	Injection	Public	Sunnly	De-waterir	o Testwe	11 3		171
	Rig Supply	Stock or Live		Public Supply, w						
6) Drilling Date	D	iameter of Ho				thod (check				
Started 7/22/2013	Dia. (in)	From (ft)	To (ft)		-	•	Mud Rotar	v		•
		Surface	The Rollary I wild Rollary					·		
Completed <u>7/22/2013</u>	4	0	17	Jette	_	Hollow Stem A				
				Rev	erse Circu	lation				
				Oth	er <mark>dry a</mark>	uger				-
From (ft) To (ft) Descrip	tion and colo	r of formation	material	8) Bore	hole Co	ompletion	Open H	ole [	Strain	ht Wall
0 4 SaCl F			materia:			ed Grav				11. Wan
4 17 SaCl				Gravel Pa			ft. to	ft. Size		<u> </u>
						k Pipe, and			•	
					New	Steel, Plastic, e	c.	Settir	ıg (ft)	Gage
				Dia. (in.)	Or Used	Perf., Slotted, e Screen Mfg., if	tc. commercial	From	To	Casing Screen
				2	n	Sch 40 PV	C Riser	0	12	
				2	n	Sch 40 PV	C Screen	12	17	.010
					ļ					
				0) 4	Jan Gar	177-4		L		L
		******		9) Allit	uar Sea	al Data: i.e.				
				from 8	11.	to 8 f	t. #sacks & ma	terial 10	bonton	1+0
(Use reverse side of V	Vell Owner's cop	y, If necessary)		from	11. ft	to <u>10</u> f	t. #Sacks & IIIa t Heacke & ma	terial	Denton	ne
13) Plugged	gged within 4	8 hours		Method U		10 1	L Wallows OC III	icitai		
Casing left in well: na Cement/Bentonit				1	*********	ld or other conce	ntrated contami	nation <b>na</b>		ft,
From (ft) To (ft) From (ft)	To (ft)	Material use	d & # Sacks			y Line				~~~
				Verified: 1	na					
				10) Sur	face Co	mpletion (I	steel cased, leav	e blank)		
1.42.00			Corner of the State of the Stat		e Slab In		Surface Sle		led	
14) Type Pump	<b>7</b>			Pitless	Adapter		Alternative			
☐ Turbine ☐ Jet ☐ ☐ Other <b>na</b>	Submersible	Cylinder		11) Wat	er Lev	el				
Depth to pump bowls, cylinder, jet, etc.,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Static leve	dry ft.		Date 7/22	2/2013		
	ft.			Artesian F		gpm	-			
15) Water Test				12) Pacl	kers					
Type test 🗌 Pump 🗌 Bailer 🔲 Je				Туре		Depth	Type		Depth	
Yield: <b>na</b> gpm with ft. drawdow	wn after	hrs.		20/40		10-17			territaria de la composición dela composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición dela composición de la composición dela composición dela composición de la composición de la composición de la composición dela composición de la composición dela composición dela composición dela composición dela composición dela composición dela compos	
16) Water Quality				**************************************		y ili di lalam ann maratani ani ani ani ani ani ani ani			<del></del>	
Type of water: Depth of Strata: _	Was a cl	nemical analysis n	nade? 🔲 Ye	s 🛛 No						1
Did you knowingly penetrate a strata whi	ch contains unde	sirable constituent	ts? Yes	No If yes.	Continue	:				
Check One:	-quality groundw	vater – type				(i.e. gas, oil, et	c.)			l
Hazardous ma	terial/waste conta	amination encount	ered	Other	(describ	۵)				
I certify that while drilling, deepening	3, or otherwise at	Itering the above a	lescribed we	ll, undesirable 1	vater or	constituents wa	s encountered	and the la	ındowner	was
nformed that such well must be complete Company or Individual's Name (1	u or piuggea in s	ucn a manner as i	o avoia mini	'v or nollution		·				
Address 319 John Alber	2 be or bruit)	van anu 30f			·		ic. No. 290			
Signature A The Mark	LAMPERICE.	8/21/20	City H			Sta	te Tx	Zip	77076	
Licensed Driller/Pump Inst		0/21/20 Date		Signature	1.0			1	/	
					API	prentice			Date	

Texas Department of License and Regulation

Water Well Driller/Pump Installer Program

P.O. Box 12157 Austin, Texas 78711 (512)463-7880 FAX (512)463-8616

Email address: water.well@license.state.tx.us

This form must be completed and filed with the department within 30 days following the plugging of the well.

		PLUGGI					P14-55145 V		
4) (AYW75TW1Y5	A. WEI	L IDENTIFICA	TION	AND LOC	CATION DATA	Ĺ			
1) OWNER Name	Address			O.		la			122
City of Houston Geo Dept	611 Walker	Floor 14	,	City <b>Houston</b>		1	tate 'x		Zip 77002
City of Frouston Geo pept	OIX WAREA	1001 14		HOUSION			Α		177002
2) WELL LOCATION									
County	Physical Address			City		- 1	ate		Zip
Harris	SEC of Neue	ens Rd and Gessn	ier	Houston	1	T	'x		77080
3) Owner's Well No. 1	Long.	0 1	11	Lat.	ا ا ا	"  G	Grid# 6	55-12-5	·
4) Type of Well	ater 🛛 M	onitor 🔲 I	njecti	on 🔲 D	e-Watering			5)	N
Drill, Pump Installer, or Landowner pont a full scale gridded map available grid by placing a corresponding dot in	from Texas Natural In the square to the rig	Resource Information ght. The legal descript	Service tion is o	. The location ptional.	of the well should b	vithin a speed denoted	pecific grid I within the	d e	
B) HIST	ORICAL DATA	ON WELL TO	BE P	LUGGED (	(if available)				
6) Driller			Lic	ense No.					
Eddie '	VanAntwerp				2903M				
7) Drilled <u>7/22/2013</u>	8) Diameter of he	ole 4	incl	nes 9) Tota	l depth of well	17	feet.		
		C. CURRENT	гргг	CCINC D	ATA				
10) Date well plugged		C. CORREIVI	LILL		EMOVE AL	IDE	MOVE	ART	E CASING
,	8/19/2013				check box beside				
12) Name of Driller/Pump Insta	aller or Well Own	er performing the r	nlnooii	no Case		ac the h	ieniou o	ı piugg	ing used
	die VanAntwer	,	pruggi		Tremmie pipe	e cemer	it from b	ottom	to top.
License No. 2903M					Tremmie pipe	e bentoi	nite from	n bottor	n to 2 feet from
13) Casing and cementing data CASII	TA RELATIVE TO TE NG LEFT IN W		ATIONS	•	surface, ceme				
	M (feet)	TO (feet)			Pour in 3/8 be	entonite	chips w	hen sta	anding water in
2	0	17							ment top 2 feet.
					,			. ,	
					Large diamete	er well	filled wi	th clay	material from
					top to bottom			_	
CEMENT/BENTON							MENTS		
FROM (feet)	TO (feet)	SACE			to pull well mat				
0	17	1.5			not puil due to			l pvc	
				groute	ed well materia	l in pla	ce		
	D VALIDA	TION OF INFO	DAKA	TION INC	TIDED IN EO	Dag.		<del></del>	
	D. VALIDA	THOU OF HULO	IN IVIA	HON INC.	LUDED IN FU	KIVI			
I certify that I plugged this wel I understand that failure to con	l (or the well was	s plugged under my ough 13 will result	y supe t in the	rvision) and report(s) be	that all of the sta eing returned for	atement comple	s herein and	are true resubm	and correct.
Company or Individual's Nam	e (type or print)	Van and Sons D	rillin	Service. I	nc				
Address 319 John Alber		Ci		louston		State	Tx	Zip	77076
Signature ?	Series A	8/21/2013				1-1410	1.4	Jenp	, , , , , ,
Licensed Driller/Pump	MANARA.	1		Signature					1 /
OPPORTURE OF THE PROPERTY OF T	Date	Date Apprentice					Date		

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# PI LICCING DEPODT

		LLUGGI	NU	Cruki				
1) OWNER	A. WEI	L IDENTIFICAT	ION A	ND LOC	ATION DATA			
Name City of Houston Geo Dept	Address 611 Walker	Floor 14	Ci <b>H</b>	y o <b>uston</b>		State Tx	Zip 77002	
2) WELL LOCATION								
County <b>Harris</b>	Physical Address Witte Rd S.	of Neuens Rd	Ci <b>H</b>	y ouston		State Tx	Zip 77080	
3) Owner's Well No. 2	Long.	0 1	" L	at.	0 1	"   Grid# (	55-12-5	
4) Type of Well		onitor	jection		e-Watering			Νî
Drill, Pump Installer, or Landowne on a full scale gridded map availab grid by placing a corresponding do	le from Texas Natural I	Resource Information Se	ervice.	he location of	cation of the well w	ithin a specific gric denoted within the	1	*
B) HIS	TORICAL DATA	ON WELL TO E	E PLU	J <b>GGED (i</b>	f available)			
6) Driller <b>Eddi</b>	e VanAntwerp		Licen	se No.	2903M			
7) Drilled 7/22/2013	8) Diameter of he	ole 4	inche	s 9) Total	depth of well	19 feet.		
		C. CHIDDHING						
10) Date well plugged		C. CURRENT	PLUG			DEMOVE	CABLE CASING	7
	8/19/2013				check box besid			I
12) Name of Driller/Pump In	staller or Well Own Eddie VanAntwer		ugging			cement from b		
License No. 2903M							bottom to 2 feet fro	om
13) CASING AND CEMENTING D CAS	ATA RELATIVE TO THE ING LEFT IN W	ie plugging operat ELL	IONS.		surface, cemen	nt top 2 feet.		
DIAMETER (inches) FR	OM (feet)	TO (feet)			Pour in 3/8 be	ntonite chips w	hen standing water	in .
2	0	19			well is less tha	ın 100 feet in de	epth, cement top 2 fe	et.
					Large diamete top to bottom.		th clay material fror	n
CEMENT/BENTO	NITE PLUG(S) P	LACED IN WEL	L			COMMENTS		
FROM (feet)	TO (feet)	SACK			pull well mate	erial		
0	19	1.5			ot puil due to l		l pve	
				groute	d well material	in place		
	D. VALIDA	TION OF INFOR	(MAT)	ON INCI	LUDED IN FOI	RM		
I certify that I plugged this w I understand that failure to co	rell (or the well was ompleté items 1 thro	plugged under my ough 13 will result i	superv	ision) and eport(s) bei	that all of the sta	tements herein completion and	are true and correct.	
Company or Individual's Na	me (type or print)	Van and Sons Dr	illing S	Service, In	c			
Address 319 John Alber		City		ıston		State Tx	Zip 77076	
Signature	Lan Rasal na	8/21/2013		gnature			/ /	
Licensed Driller/Pum	Date	Apprentice				Date		

Texas Department of License and Regulation

Water Well Driller/Pump Installer Program

P.O. Box 12157 Austin, Texas 78711 (512)463-7880 FAX (512)463-8616

Email address: water.well@license.state.tx.us DI HOCING DEPODT

This form must be completed and filed with the department within 30 days following the plugging of the well.

		PLUGUII	M C	Croki			
1) (33/8/67)	A. WEI	LL IDENTIFICAT	ION A	ND LOC	ATION DATA		
1) OWNER Name	Address		TC:	h.		Ctata	7:0
City of Houston Geo De		Floor 14	Ci H	ouston		State Tx	Zip 77002
2) WELL LOCATION							
County	Physical Address		Ci			State	Zip
Harris	Witte Rd S.	of Hanka Dr	H	ouston		Tx	77080
3) Owner's Well No. 3	Long.	0 1	"L	at.	0 1	"   Grid # 6	
4) Type of Well	] Water 🔲 M	Ionitor 🔲 In	jection	☐ De	e-Watering		[5) N↑
Drill, Pump Installer, or Landow on a full scale gridded map avai grid by placing a corresponding	lable from Texas Natural 1	Resource Information Se	ervice. 7	The location of	cation of the well wi	thin a specific grid denoted within the	
B) H	ISTORICAL DATA	ON WELL TO F	BE PLI	U <b>GGED</b> (i	if available)		
6) Driller			Licen	se No.			
Ed	die VanAntwerp				2903M		
7) Drilled <u>7/22/2013</u>	8) Diameter of h	ole 4	inche	s 9) Total	depth of well	17 feet.	
		C. CURRENT	PLHG	GING D	AТА		
10) Date well plugged		O. CORRELLIA	1200	<del></del>		REMOVE	CABLE CASING
8/19/2013				1 1	check box beside		
12) Name of Driller/Pump	Installer or Well Owr	ner performing the pl	ugging				, 55 5
*	Eddie VanAntwer				Tremmie pipe	cement from b	ottom to top.
License No. 2903M	i						bottom to 2 feet from
13) CASING AND CEMENTING	G DATA RELATIVE TO TI ASING LEFT IN W		rions.		surface, cemer	nt top 2 feet.	•
	FROM (feet)	TO (feet)		$\dashv \sqcap$	Pour in 3/8 her	ntonite chine w	hen standing water in
2	0	17		<del>-</del>   L J			epth, cement top 2 feet.
	ANNUAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY						.p.m.,
					Large diamete	r well filled wi	th clay material from
					top to bottom.		
	ONITE PLUG(S) P	<b>LACED IN WEL</b>	L			COMMENTS	
FROM (feet)	TO (feet)	SACK	<u>S</u>		o pull well mate		
0	19	71.5			not pull due to l		l pvc
	Service Control of the Control of th			groute	d well material	in place	
	D VALIDA	TION OF INFOR	) N. // A /IT	IONI INICI	TIDED IN EQU	774	
		ATION OF INFOR					
I certify that I plugged this I understand that failure to	well (or the well was complete items 1 thr	s plugged under my ough 13 will result	superv in the r	rision) and eport(s) be	that all of the stating returned for c	tements herein completion and	are true and correct. resubmitted.
Company or Individual's 1	Name (type or print)	Van and Sons Dr	rilling	Service, In	10		-
Address 3,19 John Albe	<i>y</i>	Cit		uston		State Tx	Zip 77076
Signature ( ^ ^ )	Westinesa.	8/21/2013		****			
Licensed Driller/Pa	MARAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	Date	<u> S</u>	ignature	Appropria		7 /
		Date	e Apprentice			ŀ	Date

# APPENDIX 3 BORING LOGS AND KEY TO LOG TERMS AND SYMBOLS

Water Level Intial: ▼ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: ▼ Key to Abbreviations:
Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry
P - Pocket Penetrometer (tsf)
T - Torvane (psf)
Q - Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)
DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Sample Key: Spr Shelby Tube Disturbed

Key to Abbreviations:
N - SPT Data (Blows/Ft)
P - Pocket Penetrometer (tsf)
T - Torvane (psf)
Q - Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)
DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Notes:
Augered dry to 17'; PZ water level: Dry (7-23-2013); PZ water level: Dry (7-29-2013); PZ water level: Dry (7-29-2013); PZ water level: Dry (8-22-2013); Drilled By: Van & Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj QC/QA By: PST

Water Level Intial: ▽ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry

Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft) - Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Augered dry to 17' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

- Torvane (psf)

DD- Dry Density (pcf)

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

☐ Shelby Tube

- Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj QC/QA By: PST

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

Water Level Intial: ▽ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft)

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Augered dry to 15' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

Water Level Intial: ∑ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry

Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft) - Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Augered dry to 20' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

Shelby Tube

Disturbed

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

Water Level Intial: ▽ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft)

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Augered dry to 16' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

Water Level Intial: ∑ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: Key to Abbreviations: - SPT Data (Blows/Ft) Augered dry to 17'; PZ water level: Dry (7-23-2013); PZ water level: Dry Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry - Pocket Penetrometér (tsf) (7-29-2013); PZ water level: Dry (8-22-2013); Drilled By: Van & Sons, Logged BY: Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj QC/QA By: PST SPT
 Shelby Tube Disturbed DD - Dry Density (pcf) Sample Kev:

Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry ☐ Shelby Tube SPT
 Disturbed

Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft)

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Augered dry to 12' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

Water Level Intial: 

Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: 

Sample Key: 

SPT 

Shelby Tube 

Disturbed

Key to Abbreviations: N - SPT Data (Bl

N - SPT Data (Blows/Ft)
P - Pocket Penetrometer (tsf)

T - Torvane (psf)
Qu - Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)
DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Auger

Augered dry to 13' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT

Sample Kev:

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT

Sample Kev:

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

Water Level Intial: ▽ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: Key to Abbreviations: - SPT Data (Blows/Ft) Augered dry to 13' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry - Pocket Penetrometér (tsf) Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) ☐ Shelby Tube SPT Disturbed DD - Dry Density (pcf) Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft)

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

Augered dry to 13' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons,

Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

Water Level Intial: ▽ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry ☐ Shelby Tube SPT Disturbed

Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft) - Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Augered dry to 13' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT

Sample Kev:

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

Water Level Intial: ▽ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry ☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

Key to Abbreviations:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft) - Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Augered dry to 13.5' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry SPT
 Shelby Tube Disturbed Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft) - Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Augered dry to 15.5' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft) Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry Augered dry to 14' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, - Pocket Penetrometér (tsf) Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) ☐ Shelby Tube SPT
 Disturbed DD - Dry Density (pcf) Sample Kev:

Water Level Intial: ♀ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: ▼ Key to Abbreviations:
Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry

Notes:

Nouse:
Augered dry to 14' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons ,
Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

Sample Key: SPT Shelby Tube Disturbed

Notes:
Augered dry to 14' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons ,
Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft)

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

Augered dry to 15.5' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons,

Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

Water Level Intial: ♀ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: ▼ Key to Abbreviations:
Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry
Sample Key: ☐ SPT ☐ Shelby Tube ☐ Disturbed

Key to Abbreviations:
N - SPT Data (Blows/Ft)
P - Pocket Penetrometer (tsf)
T - Torvane (psf)
Qu - Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)
DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Notes:
Augered dry to 12' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons ,
Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

Augered dry to 15' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons,

Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT

Sample Kev:

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT

Sample Kev:

- Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT
 SPT

Sample Kev:

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf)

Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry ☐ Shelby Tube SPT
 Disturbed

Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft) - Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Augered dry to 13' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT

Sample Kev:

Water Level Intial: ▽ After Drilling:▼ 24 Hrs: Water Observations: Initial Water Level: Dry, After Drilling: Dry ☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT

Sample Kev:

- SPT Data (Blows/Ft) - Pocket Penetrometér (tsf)

Torvane (psf)Unconfined Comp. Strength (tsf) DD - Dry Density (pcf)

Augered dry to 12' & Hole Grouted after Drilling. Drilled By: Johnson and Sons, Logged BY: PV, Checked By: Jitu/pankaj, QC/QA By: PST

DD - Dry Density (pcf)

☐ Shelby Tube

Disturbed

SPT

Sample Kev:

# **KEY TO LOG TERMS AND SYMBOLS**

# **SOIL TYPE**

## **SAMPLER TYPE**























**ROCK** 

**GRAVEL** 

SAND

SILT CLAY

**PEAT** 

SAMPLE

**SAMPLE** 

TUBE

**MODIFIER** 



















STONE

**GRAVELY** 

**MAJOR DIVISIONS** 

SANDY

SILTY

**CLAYEY** 

TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS

**FILL** 

**RECOVERY** 

**ROCK CORE** 

2" SHELBY **TUBE** 

CONE

**UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM - ASTM D 2487** 

LETTER

			STWIBUL					
	GRAVEL &	CLEAN GRAVELS LITTLE OR NO FINES	GW	WELL GRADEED GRAVELS,GRAVELSAND MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES				
COARSE	SOILS LESS THAN 50%		GP	POORLY GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL SAND MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES				
SOILS LESS THAN 50%	PASSING No.4 SIEVE	W/ APPRECIATEBLE FINES	GM	SILTY GRAVELS,GRAVEL SAND-SILT MIXTURES				
PASSING			GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS,GRAVEL SAND-CLAY MIXTURES				
No. 200 SIEVE	SANDS MORE THAN 50% PASSING No.4 SIEVE	CLEAN SANDS LITTLE FINES	SW	WELL GRADED SAND,GRAVELY SAND (LITTLE FINES)				
			SP	POORLY GRADED SANDS,GRAVELY SAND(L. FINES)				
		SANDS WITH APPREA. FINES	SM	SILTY SANDS,SAND-SILT MIXTURES				
	NO.4 SIEVE		SC	CLAYEY SANDS,SAND-CLAY MIXTURES				
FINE GRAINED SOILS LESS THAN 50% PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE				INORGANIC SILTS & VERY FINE SANDS,ROCK FLOUR SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS OR CLAYEY SILT W/PI				
		SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50				INORGANIC CLAY OF LOW TO MEDIUM PI LEAN CLAY, GRAVELY CLAYS,SANDY CLAYS,SILTY CLAYS
			OL	ORGANIC SILTS & ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PI				
			МН	INORGANIC SILTS,MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SANDY OR SILTY SOILS, ELASTIC SILTS				

CH

ОН

FT

MATERIALS

#### **CONSISTENCY OF COHESIVE SOILS**

CONSISTENCY	UNCONFINED COMP.			
0011010121101	STRENGTH IN TSF			
VERY SOFT	LESS THAN 0.25			
SOFT	0.25 TO 0.5			
FIRM	0.5 TO 1.0			
STIFF	1.0 TO 2.0			
VERY STIFF	2.0 TO 4.0			
HARD	GREATER THAN 4.0			

CONSISTENCY	UNCORR. POCKET			
CONSISTENCT	PENTROMETER READ.			
VERY SOFT	LESS THAN 0.25			
SOFT	0.25 TO 0.5			
FIRM	> 0.50 TO 1.50			
STIFF	> 1.50 TO 3.00			
VERY STIFF	> 3.0 TO 4.50			
HARD	4.5+			

## **RELATIVE DENSITY - GRANULAR SOILS**

CONSISTENCY	N-VALUE (BLOWS PER FT)			
VERY LOOSE	<4			
LOOSE	5-10			
MEDIUM DENSE	11-30			
DENSE	31-50			
VERY DENSE	>50 OR 50+			

# CLASSIFICATION OF GRANULAR SOILS

NORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY FAT CLAYS

ORGANIC CLAYS OF MED TO HIGH PI, ORGANIC SILT

PEAT AND OTHER HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS ARTIFICIALLY DEPOSITED AND OTHER UNCLASSIFIED SOILS FILL

## **U.S.STANDARD SIEVE SIZE(S)**

HIGHLY ORGANIC SOIL

UNCLASSIFIED FILL MATERIALS

SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT

**GREATER THAN 50** 

	6"	3"	3/4"	4	10	40	200		
BOULDERS	COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY	CLAY	
	ULDENS	COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT OR CLAT	CLAI
	150	76.0	10.1	4.76	2.0	0.42	0.074	0.002	

**GRAIN SIZE IN MM**